

## WADSWORTH CHOSEN

Son-in-Law of Late Secretary Hay Nominated Speaker at Caucus.

## RECEIVED 75 OUT OF 104 VOTES

Result Brings to Close One of the Most Remarkable Speakership Campaigns of Recent Years — Was Backed by Governor Higgins

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 3.—James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of Livingston county, son of Congressman James W. Wadsworth of the thirty-fourth congressional district, and son-in-law of the late John Hay, secretary of state, was nominated last night by the Republican assembly caucus for speaker of the assembly and will be elected to that office today when the assembly convenes. His Democratic opponent will be George M. Palmer of Schoharie, who for many years has been minority leader of the assembly floor. Mr. Wadsworth had 75 out of 104 votes cast in the caucus, Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., of St. Lawrence, receiving 14 and J. M. Wainwright of Westchester county 15. The entire strength of the Republican side in the new assembly, 107 in all, was present, but none of the three candidates voted. The vote was taken by open roll call and there was no attempt to secure a secret ballot, as had been expected.



JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR.

This result brings to a close one of the most remarkable speakership campaigns of recent years, characterized by marked factional bitterness and some unusual features. Mr. Wadsworth was not among the candidates originally in the field, but was proposed by Governor Higgins in a formal statement, and in addition to the support of the governor and his friends, was regarded as having the approval of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Merritt had the backing of State Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., and his friends in the state organization, who fought with determination for his election, or, failing that, for the defeat of Mr. Wadsworth.

Mr. Wainwright stood openly in opposition to what he charged was improper influence of the executive in a purely legislative matter. He had the support of a number of the New York city members, especially those Republicans who were also on the Municipal Ownership ticket.

Gov. Higgins Not Surprised. After learning the result of the caucus Governor Higgins said: "I am neither disappointed nor surprised. The voice of the people and of the press has been heard here, and the representatives of the people in the assembly have, in my opinion, followed the sentiment expressed."

"I have no comment to make on the action of the Republican caucus," said former Governor Odell last night, "except to say that I am grateful for the 29 votes. I am not at all disheartened by the result."

Both houses of the legislature will convene at noon today. After the organization of the assembly the annual message of Governor Higgins will be read and the legislature will then adjourn probably for one week.

After Mr. Wadsworth's nomination, which later was made unanimous, he said: "It is natural that the thought uppermost in my mind at this moment is the realization of the tremendous burden of responsibility which by your action tonight will undoubtedly be placed upon my shoulders. I think you must all realize that the legislature of 1906 will be subject to very closest scrutiny by the people of the state. Grave questions of public policy will come before us in the assembly, and when the session is ended to us Republicans will be accorded the credit of achievement or the odium of failure."

## Emperor Awards Hero:

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 3.—A Detroit News special from Menominee, Mich., says: Joseph Stang of this city has received from Emperor William of Germany a silver medal bearing the emperor's likeness, in recognition of an act of heroism in saving the lives of an old man and his daughter, a number of years ago, when Stang was a soldier in Germany.

## HILL PLACED ON TRIAL.

Charged With Forgery and Falsification of Books.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—John W. Hill, former chief of the filtration bureau, was placed on trial before Judge Audenried in the criminal court charged with forgery and falsification of the records of the filtration bureau.

Mr. Hill's arrest last June was one of the first and most sensational of the developments growing out of Mayor Weaver's break with the Republican organization and his crusade for good government. The arrest followed an investigation by former Judge James Gay Gordon, private counsel for the mayor, into the system by which contracts for work on the filtration plant had been awarded and the manner in which the work was performed. Mr. Hill was arrested on June 20 and held in \$3,000 bail for trial. A few days later he was again arrested on a similar charge in connection with another contract and his bail was increased to \$10,000. The indictment contained about 200 counts.

The jury was selected with comparative little difficulty and the court took a recess for lunch. Immediately after the recess District Attorney Bell opened the case for the commonwealth. In his address Mr. Bell told in sequence the events leading up to the arrest of Hill. He told of his employment by the city at a salary first of \$6,000 and later of \$17,000 as chief of the filtration bureau, and said that he was charged not with an offense against an individual, but with wronging the city of Philadelphia.

"The commonwealth expects," said Mr. Bell, "to prove that John W. Hill did not act innocently or mistakenly, but wilfully, deliberately, premeditatedly, with intent to fraudulently enrich the contractors and defraud the city of Philadelphia."

Following the opening of the address of the district attorney several city employees were called as witnesses. They produced and identified contracts and other documents that will figure in the case, after which court adjourned.

## JOHNSON GETS NEW TRIAL

Supreme Court Says Lower Body Allowed Improper Evidence to Jury.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—The state supreme court has granted a new trial to Charles Johnson, who was convicted of murder in the first degree for killing his sister-in-law, Margaret Johnson, and her niece, Annie Benjamin, aged 10 years, on Sept. 18, 1904, at their home near Towanda, Bradford county, Pa. Bigler Johnson, brother of Charles and husband of the murdered woman, was hanged on July 25 last for participating in the crime. The new trial is ordered because the supreme court holds that the lower court permitted improper evidence to go before the jury.

The commonwealth at the trial charged that the Johnson family, numbering five persons, went to Mrs. Johnson's home and killed the woman and the girl. The Johnsons, it was charged, then set fire to the house in an effort to conceal the crime. The family was arrested and Bigler and Charles were convicted of murder in the first degree. The others were acquitted. Bigler made a confession in which he said that Charles was the actual murderer. Later, however, he retracted the confession.

## WALKS OUT OF JAIL.

Noted Burglar Has Little Difficulty in Obtaining Freedom.

New York, Jan. 3.—After being in Raymond street jail, Brooklyn, for an hour, Frank Brown, alias "Hud" Norton, alias Dick McGuire, said to be one of the most expert burglars in the country, walked out of the prison and is now being searched for by the police, who after a long legal battle succeeded in bringing him here from Chicago to answer a charge of having taken \$3,000 worth of jewelry and several hundred dollars in money from the home of former State Senator William J. Larocche in Brooklyn.

When Brown was arrested in Chicago it is said \$3,000 worth of jewelry was found in his flat. Raymond jail was turned over to the new borough New Year's day. It was during a shift in the guard when the prisoners were exercising that Brown picked up his overcoat and nonchalantly walked out through the office and street door, thanking the officials for their courtesy in having allowed him to visit a friend confined in the jail.

## PENNSYLVANIANS DROWN

While Crossing Delaware River Boat Capsizing and Two Sink.

Burlington, N. J., Jan. 3.—William Smith, 39 years of age, and Philip Jones, 45 years of age, of Bristol, Pa., were drowned in the Delaware river by the swamping of a rowboat near Burlington island. Samuel Bell, aged 42 years, also of Bristol, clung to the boat until rescued.

The three men had spent New Year's day on a farm several miles above Bristol. At a late hour they started for home in a small boat. When opposite Burlington island the boat began leaking and capsized, precipitating its occupants into the water. Smith and Jones became exhausted and sank, but Bell managed to maintain his hold on the boat until help arrived.

## MURDERER USES AX

Farmer Kills Wife, Son and Daughter, Then Shoots Himself.

## AWFUL SIGHT GREET NEIGHBORS

Financial Reverses Are Said to Have

Preyed on Man's Mind and Caused

Him to Commit the Awful Crime.

Three Other Children Were Absent.

Rochester, Mich., Jan. 3.—Alarmed by the deserted appearance of the farmhouse of Clarence A. Barnum, who recently located near here, neighbors broke into the house and found Barnum, his wife, his daughter Louise, age 23, and his son Clinton, age 16, all lying dead. The wife and the son and daughter had apparently been murdered with an ax. A single barbed shotgun lying near his corpse and the fact that his head was almost entirely blown off showed how Farmer Barnum himself had met his end. Mrs. Barnum's body lay in the woodshed. It appeared that she had been able to resist the murderer for a brief time, or at any rate had succeeded in eluding him long enough to reach the shed. But here she was struck down and met the same fate that had befallen her son and daughter.

The appearance of the house indicated that the family had just finished breakfast when the insane murderous frenzy of the father broke out. Evidently there had been a terrific struggle as the mother and children battled for their lives. The dining room was all bespattered with blood, even the ceiling. Under the dining room table lay the father's body, a gun across his knee. Apparently he had taken the muzzle into his mouth before pulling the trigger. Three extra cartridges stood on the sideboard as if in readiness to overtake any number of the family who might succeed in escaping the murderous ax. There was blood on the handle of the ax, but the blade had been washed. In the dining room where the body of the father was found lay also that of the daughter. The son's corpse was in the kitchen.

It is thought that the boy was the first attacked, that the mother was killed in the woodshed next and that the father turned last to the daughter imprisoned in the dining room, where the disturbance had apparently begun. The wife and son and daughter all had their heads terribly cut and crushed with the ax.

Barnum sold a farm near Homer, Mich., only a few months ago and located here late in the season. It is said that the harvest in his new home did not meet his expectations and that he had become despondent. This was made evident in a letter he had written to a brother in Waterloo, N. Y. Two other sons and a daughter were away from home when the tragedy occurred.

## ENTER INTO AGREEMENT.

Leading Insurance Companies to Abolish Rebating on Premiums.

New York, Jan. 3.—An agreement to abolish rebating on premiums has been entered into by the New York Life Insurance company, the Equitable Life Assurance society and the Mutual Life Insurance company. Announcement has been made that Grover Cleveland has been appointed referee to decide all questions in dispute that may arise in such matters and that his salary as referee will be \$12,000 per annum, to be paid jointly by the three companies.

Mr. Cleveland has accepted with the understanding that the officers of the three companies are to second him in his efforts to stop rebating. A similar appointment was held by the late Thomas B. Reed. Any agent who gives rebates will be dismissed from service, and will not be re-employed by any of the companies that are parties to the agreement.

It is the desire of the companies to secure the cooperation of all other life insurance companies in this agreement. It was said that if rebating can be entirely abolished first year's premiums can be reduced. It is understood that this agreement is the result of a suggestion by President Paul Morton of the Equitable Life Assurance society.

## Jury to Investigate Election Frauds.

New York, Jan. 3.—A grand jury drawn especially to consider about 1,000 cases of alleged election frauds has been sworn in in the supreme court. This jury was empaneled at the request of State's Attorney Mayer, who says he has about 1,000 election cases in which no arrests have yet been made and which he will present to this jury.

## Italian Brutally Murdered.

New York, Jan. 3.—Giuseppe Riccobano has been murdered in the cellar beneath his own store in East 130th street. His body was found lying face upward with the blade of a razor, broken into two pieces, crossed on his breast. His left hand had been half cut off at the wrist and his throat was cut.

## OFFICIAL ROUGHLY HANDLED

People of Hungary Show Great Dislike to Royal Appointments.

Vienna, Jan. 3.—For the past two or three months Hungary has been the scene of more or less violent disorders on the occasions of installation into office of county prefects. These offices are filled by royal appointment and the people have chosen to evince their antipathy to the crown by disorders when prefects have attempted to assume control.

The new prefect of Debreczen county arrived at the county seat last evening. He is an old man and when he saw the rough crowd collected at the station he decided not to leave the train. The crowd, however, recognized him and he was hustled from the car and maltreated. He was thrown into a hearse that had been provided to convey him from the station to his office, and was so badly injured that he lost consciousness. After this the crowd carried the prefect to a room which had been prepared with the semblance of the cell of a person condemned to death and left him there. Fears are entertained that the prefect will not recover.

## DECISION AGAINST HOWARD

Supreme Court Affirms Verdict of Kentucky Court of Appeals.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The supreme court of the United States has affirmed the decision of the Kentucky court of appeals in the case of James B. Howard vs. the state of Kentucky. Howard was tried three times in the circuit court of Franklin county on the charge of murdering Governor William Goebel and convicted each time. He is now under sentence of life imprisonment and he brought the case to this court to secure a review of the ruling of the Kentucky court of appeals affirming a decision of the circuit court against allowing him another trial. His principal allegation was that the proceedings of the trial court in the matter of selecting and discharging jurors were irregular.

Justice McKenna delivered the opinion affirming the conviction of Howard for killing Goebel. He reviewed the complaint of Howard's attorneys that the discharge of J. C. Alexander as a juror was in violation of the fourteenth amendment.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 3.—James Howard, who has been in jail here several months, received the news of the United States supreme court's decision calmly, but expressed confidence that some action would yet be taken in his favor.

"The matter has gone to the United States supreme court," he said, "and for that reason it is now a matter in which President Roosevelt can act. I think those who have been interested in my case will present the facts to the president and I feel that when he learns the true state of affairs he will interfere in my behalf. I have been convicted of the murder of Mr. Goebel, but I am innocent of the crime."

## YERKES WILL READ.

Members of Family Express Satisfaction With Its Provisions.

New York, Jan. 3.—In his will, read by his attorney, the late Charles T. Yerkes makes many public bequests, including \$100,000 in trust, the income to be paid to the University of Chicago for the maintenance of the Yerkes observatory at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

Provisions are made for the disposal of his New York home after the death of his wife to a corporation organized for the maintenance of his art gallery, the sum of \$750,000 to be given this project upon Mrs. Yerkes's death. Mr. Yerkes also provides for a hospital to be erected in New York. His widow, son and others are provided for. The will was read to the members of his family and they expressed entire satisfaction with its provisions.

## HELD STORMY MEETING.

Delegates Protest Against Granting of Home Rule to Ireland.

Belfast, Ireland, Jan. 3.—Four thousand delegates from all parts of the province of Ulster are assembled here to protest against any attempt on the part of the government of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to grant home rule to Ireland.

Shortly after the delegates assembled there was a scene of great disorder, a section of the audience refusing to listen to the speeches. Colonel Edward James Sanderson, member of parliament for North Armagh, a prominent leader of the Ulster Unionists, was refused a hearing. The meeting, which was presided over by the Duke of Abercorn, broke up in confusion.

## Throws Sick Baby in Well.

New York, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Herbert Aldrich, about 30 years of age, threw her sick baby into a well. Then she threw herself in also, but somehow saved herself from drowning. Her husband was asleep in another room when she returned to the house in her dripping garments and told him what she had done. She is insane.

## Distinguished Veteran Dead.

Portland, Me., Jan. 3.—General Francis Fossenden, aged 66, one of Maine's most distinguished soldiers of the Civil war and a former mayor of this city, is dead at his residence in this city.

## LOSSES WERE HEAVY

Result of Revolt at Moscow Number 549 Killed and 1,065 Wounded.

## TROOPS' CASUALTIES VERY FEW

Situation in the Baltic Provinces Is

Still Critical—Detachment of Dragoons Attacked at Riga by Rebels.

Strike Still on in Warsaw.

Moscow, via St. Petersburg, Jan. 3.—It is impossible to ascertain the total losses resulting from the 10 days' revolt, as many of the dead and wounded have not been reported at the hospitals, public or private, and some of the bodies were incinerated. But a personal tour of the hospitals shows there were 548 killed and 1,065 wounded. One hundred and seventy-four of the injured taken to hospitals have since died. The troops lost nine killed, of which two were officers, and 51 wounded. Of the police force 10 were killed and 15 wounded. Among the killed or wounded were a number of children, the returns generally showing that innocent persons suffered the heaviest. The final figures of the casualties will closely approach 2,500, the original estimate made in these dispatches.

The stories of the discovery of great heaps of dead in the Prezova district, as well as many other sensational stories printed by his local papers, like the statement that over 400 revolutionists are still holding the Prokharoff mills, turn out after an investigation to be untrue. There has been fighting at the Prokharoff mills since Saturday.

Leaders Were Shot Without a Trial.

An eye witness of the surrender of the last batch on Sunday says that two of the ringleaders were shot without even the semblance of a trial.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 3.—The situation in the Baltic provinces is still critical. The military at Revel, Mtau and Riga are adopting the most energetic measures. A station master who refused to send out a train at Orloff has been hanged. The insurgents made several attempts to derail a military train between Libau and Hazenfoth.

Arrests of extremists in St. Petersburg continue. An editor and others charged with distributing revolutionary literature among the soldiers have been detained by the police.

The Molva (Russ) says that Count Solsky's commission has decided to change the council of state into an upper house consisting of 100 members, 50 of whom will be appointed and 50 elected.

The Narodnaia Svoboda, the former organ of Prof. Paul M. Milukoff, makes an ardent appeal to the electors to prepare for the campaign and to organize meetings for the propagation of the program of the constitutional democrats.

Warsaw, Jan. 3.—The employees of all the factories here are on strike. The bombs and revolvers which were discovered in Kacza street belonged to a club of Jewish anarchists and communists, the members of which were terrorizing the Jewish business men.

The governor general has suspended the Gonic, an organ of the National Democratic party. Traffic on the Vistula railroad is partially interrupted. The Socialists have destroyed two bridges and are firing on the engineers. A bridge has also been destroyed on the Vienna railroad.

Government Building Destroyed. In the government of Kielec the revolutionists have destroyed several government buildings. In the communes at Zamo four sergeants have been arrested for spreading the revolutionary propaganda among the soldiers. On the Ostrovice branch of the Vistula railroad the strikers have destroyed the Wierzbik station. The employees fled.

At Lodz some of the factories attempted to resume work, but the workmen were threatened by the strikers with revolvers. At Sosnowice and Dombrova all the coal and iron miners are on strike.

Riga, Livonia, Russia, Jan. 3.—While a detachment of dragoons were engaged in grooming their horses here they were attacked by 300 workmen armed with revolvers and swords with the result that 11 dragoons were killed and 14 were wounded. The soldiers rallied and opened fire on their assailants, killing eight of them. Troops were then summoned and surrounded the rebels.

## President Will Present Medal.

Washington, Jan. 3.—President Roosevelt will personally present to Captain Church, now in the medical corps of the army, the medal which is to be awarded to him for conduct at La Guasimas, when as assistant surgeon of the rough rider regiment he distinguished himself in face of the fire of the enemy. The presentation will take place at the White House, Jan. 10, when there will be present, in addition to President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, Lieutenant General Chaffee and Surgeon General O'Reilly.

## LOVER'S AWFUL DEED.

Kills Girl Who Jilted Him, Wounds Her Mother and Sister.

Caledonia, Minn., Jan. 3.—Matthew Styer, infatuated with Pearl Wheaton, daughter of S. N. Wheaton, a wealthy farmer, broke into the Wheaton home near here, shot and killed the girl and then fatally wounded her sister Ruth, her mother and himself. Styer is a dental student at the University of Minnesota. Pearl Wheaton had refused to marry him.

Unable to secure entrance through the door, Styer broke through a window. He was met by Ruth Wheaton, who, armed with a revolver, attempted to protect the family. Styer wrested the revolver from her and shot her twice through the breast. He then turned on Mrs. Wheaton, shooting her in the throat and arm. He ran upstairs to Pearl's room. Breaking in the door, he shot her through the heart and then himself. When neighbors rushed in Styer was found with his head on the girl's breast, she dead and he barely living. The only inmate of the house, a child, escaped by leaping through the window Styer had broken. Mr. Wheaton was away from home at the time.

## PAYNTER NOMINATED

Chosen as Democratic Candidate to Succeed Senator Blackburn.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 3.—Judge Thomas H. Paynter of the Kentucky court of appeals was nominated on the first ballot taken in joint caucus last night to select a Democratic candidate for United States senator to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn. The nomination carries with it the certainty of election as the Democratic have more than two-thirds of the combined membership of both branches of the legislature.

The vote was as follows: Judge Thomas H. Paynter, 59; Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, 31; W. B. Haldeman, 10; Congressman David H. Smith, 1. Necessary to nomination, 53.

Judge Paynter's nomination ends one of the hardest fought senatorial struggles waged during the past 20 years of Kentucky politics. His nearest opponent was J. C. S. Blackburn, the incumbent, who represented Kentucky in the house and senate with but one intermission for nearly a quarter of a century.

## FEUD AT AN END.

Breathitt County Political Enemies Shake Hands and Forget Past.

Jackson, Ky., Jan. 3.—Breathitt county's recent political troubles are at an end. Judge S. S. Taulbee, lately elected county judge, whose office was contested by former County Judge James Hargis, reputed leader of feudists, came with attorney and friends to Jackson, where Hargis and Taulbee shook hands all round, mutually pledged good will and hearty cooperation in the re-establishment of law and order and decided to call off the contest which threatened to end in further bloodshed.

Jackson people are jubilant and will celebrate the event by a dance at Taulbee's hotel.

## Jewelry Firm Goes Under.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—The affairs of the retail jewelry firm of Herbert L. Joseph & Co. have been placed in the hands of a receiver. The liabilities are said to be in the neighborhood of \$200,000. The firm operated three stores in Chicago and one in Pittsburgh.

## CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Decreased shipments of wheat from Russia formed the chief cause for a firm market for wheat here today. At the close wheat for May delivery was up  $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Corn was practically unchanged. Oats showed a gain of  $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Closing quotations: Wheat, May, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; corn, May, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; oats, May, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@32 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

## PITTSBURG MARKETS—JAN. 2.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 48@50; new high mixed, 47@48; new yellow ear, 49@50.  
Oats—No. 2 white, 36@38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@35 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.  
Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$12.75@13; No. 2, \$11@11.50; No. 1 clover, \$10@10.50; No. 1 mixed, \$10@10.50.  
Eggs—Selected, 26@27.  
Butter—Prints, 25@28 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; tubs, 27@27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; dairy, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.  
Cheese—New York full cream, new, 14@14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Ohio full cream, 14@14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Wisconsin Swiss, 15@15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; limberger, new, 13@13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.  
Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, \$5.40@5.60; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, \$3.40@4; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, \$4@4.75; choice milch cows, \$35@50; medium to good milch cows, \$20@30; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, \$2.35@3.35; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, \$3.50@4; feed steers, common to good quality, \$3@3.50; fair to choice stockers, \$2.85@3.40.  
Calves—Veals, good to choice, \$5.50@9; veals, fair to good, \$4.50@5; heavy and thin calves, \$3@5.  
Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$5.60@5.65; choice medium weights, \$5.60@5.65; best heavy Yorkers, \$5.60@5.65; good light Yorkers, \$5.60@5.65; pigs, good to prime, \$5.60@5.65.  
Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.00@6; good to choice mixed, \$4.50@5.50; fair to good mixed, \$4.25@5; culls and common, \$3@4; spring lambs, \$5@7.90.



**FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN**

BY  
**J. S. TRIGG**  
REGISTER  
DES MOINES, IA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

The great Kankakee marsh in Indiana is being drained and converted into some of the most valuable and productive farms in the state.

In no line of farm work is the matter of co-operation so indispensable as among fruit growers. It is almost impossible for a man to go it alone in this business and find a profitable market for his fruit.

Greater miracles in agricultural development are being wrought out by irrigation than have ever been accomplished by drainage. Irrigation under government control is literally making the desert blossom as the rose.

More and more men are finding out the intrinsic value of a small piece of land intensively cultivated as an aid to the support of a family. It is really surprising what a little piece of land can be made to produce under an intelligent cultivation.

Latitude makes a great difference in the keeping quality of apples. Thus, if a Wealthy apple is raised in Missouri it becomes simply a late summer or early fall fruit, while if it is grown in central Minnesota it may be kept through the winter without trouble as a winter fruit.

A friend who planted two acres of soft maple on a good piece of land twenty-two years ago cleared the timber off last winter and secured 100 cords of wood. While this was not a very large return upon his investment, it proves that there are millions of acres of land which should be planted with timber, because as such land is now used it does not pay as well as the timber would.

Men engaged in working for other men on a fixed salary very often find themselves in a position where the work forced upon them is too much for one man and not enough for two. With most men so situated the natural tendency is to do only so much work as they think is a fair stunt and let the rest go, while here and there will be found a man who will cheerfully shoulder the additional burden and for a while uncomplainingly do two men's work. It is worth noting in this connection that when a promotion is to be made in the force some way it is these men who usually secure it.

A friend wants to know what he had better do with a balky horse. He says that if he tries to trade him off and tells the truth about the horse nobody will take him, and that if he sells him and says nothing he is sure to hear of it afterward to his sorrow. This is true, however—some horses are balky with some men and not with others, the fact being that it is the man and not the horse which is balky. We have at different times owned two balky horses. One we cured by wrapping a piece of plug tobacco around his bit when the fit took him; the other we let a neighbor have who bought him knowing his bad habits. In Germany the best thing to do with such a horse would be to convert him into sausage.

Wild game, from being forty years ago the poor man's necessity and one important source of his food supply, is fast becoming the rich man's luxury. We can recall the time when ducks, geese, prairie chickens and fish were so common and everyday articles of food that the people got tired of the sight of wild game, whether dead or alive. None of the almost endless amount and variety of wild life then so common now survives save the few migratory wild fowl, which year by year become fewer in number and more difficult to shoot. This condition prevails notwithstanding game of all kinds is protected by law in all the states. The truth is that wild game, like the Indian, cannot stand civilization.

A hundred years of occupation and cultivation by man have about ruined the productive capacity of the soils of many of the eastern states, have so badly impaired their fertility that even with the stimulus of commercial fertilizers they will no longer return a profitable crop. The same destructive process is at work in a marked manner in the southern and north central states, and even the land of the northwest, whose fertility was supposed to be practically inexhaustible, is already bearing abundant evidence of the certain result of continuous highway robbery of the soil. The western landowner should heed well the lesson taught by the eastern and southern states in this matter, and before it is too late change the degenerating and soil pauperizing methods in such general use in that section. No man farms well whose soil grows poorer and less productive year by year. There are lands in England which produced wheat a thousand years ago and which today produce an average crop of thirty-seven bushels an acre, but the way of the English farmer was not that of

Beekeeping always profitably follows the growing of alfalfa, as this plant is rich in bee food.

The state of Kansas produced last year 6,000,000 pounds of good butter and 18,000,000 pounds of poor butter which had to be renovated.

The sea is getting to be farmed just as is the land, especially in the raising of oysters. An acre of well kept oyster water will bring in a gross return of \$300 per year, which beats most crops which the land can produce.

Irrigation brings about the same conflict with individual and private rights that drainage does. They are neither one possible save as a result of co-operative effort and a merging of private interests for the public good.

Some of the largest salaries paid to experts in this country are paid to the men who know how to buy stock on the hoof and others who know how to cure such meat for the market. There are several \$20,000 men engaged in this business, and none of them ever had a college education either.

A dandy down in Oklahoma claims to have made the interesting discovery that if cotton is topped or pruned back in the dark of the moon in August it will increase the yield of the staple from one-half bale to one bale per acre, and he has found some people who believe what he says.

Every load of manure put on the land to be in corn next year means at least two bushels more corn, and it will add that much to the crop the second year. In other words, when a man hauls out a load of manure on to his cornfield he has earned a dollar, and we know of many men who cannot make a dollar any easier.

The uniform irregularity of the seasons is the only regular thing there is about the weather. No two seasons are just alike, either as to rainfall, droughts, frosts or hours of sunshine. It is this uncertain factor in all farm operations which upsets all calculations and makes farming more or less of a lottery.

The state of Iowa has recently completed what is said to be the very finest dairy building in the world at its state agricultural college at Ames. A herd of a hundred cows will be used in connection with this building, and laboratory and experimental work will be carried on which will be of the greatest benefit to the dairy interests of the country at large.

We know of several farmers who, finding that they had poor seed corn and a worthless stand, and some who lost their corn by the worms, replanted their fields as late as the middle of June with early types of corn and secured crops running from forty to fifty bushels per acre. Their experience has convinced them that it will pay to plant some of this early corn as early in the spring as possible and thus secure plenty of good feed for their hogs long before the ordinary field corn is matured. This is a good plan.

We noticed a row of catalpa trees, ately which a man had planted adjoining the line fence of his farm about ten years ago. He had planted them thickly and not more than two feet apart. The trees today would furnish one good fence post each, worth about 20 cents, and on the eighty rods so planted he had 640 fence posts at small trouble and expense, as one-half of the root system of the trees was in the public highway. In five years more these trees will give him three fence posts each, and we commend this method to men in all latitudes where the catalpa is hardy.

A boy shot a hawk and thought he had done a smart thing. He bragged about it, and his father praised him for doing it. Had he known just what composed the food of this hawk he probably would not have done it. These hawks very rarely visit the poultry yard—in fact, in spite of their name, not in forty years have we ever known a hen hawk to molest the hens. Its food consists almost entirely of rabbits and gophers, two of the worst pests with which the farmer has to contend. When hungry we have known them to catch snakes three feet in length. The hawk should be let alone.

It is said there are in the air over each acre of land 75,000,000 pounds of nitrogen, the most valuable of all land fertilizers, and that if such acre is put into a crop of any of the legumes, clover, cowpeas or alfalfa, such crop will steal from the air and put into the soil 200 pounds of nitrogen in a year. Commercial nitrogen bought in the markets costs 15 cents a pound, so that on this basis a crop of clover will add \$30 worth of fertility to each acre. Anyway, any man can see from actual experience that clover very greatly enriches the soil, and, realizing this fact, he should make a business of sowing it liberally.

We have never known a season when it was easier to secure a perfect quality of seed corn than the present one. All corn everywhere, no matter when planted, ripened perfectly and naturally. Because it is so good the temptation will be very great for men to depend upon their cribs for seed corn next year and run the risk of the destructive action of the frost upon the vitality of the corn. Millions of acres of corn land were this year cultivated only to grow a 60 per cent stand of corn, when with proper care it should have been 90 per cent. This difference of one-third represents the difference between profit and loss in the growing of this crop.

#### CLEAN CORNFIELDS.

Once in a great while one will see a good sized cornfield which in October will be entirely clean and free from weeds. Many farmers leave their corn clean in July, only to have a wilderness of weeds grow up later. How can a man secure a clean cornfield? We think it can be best obtained by a proper rotation of crops, the corn following a crop of clover or a pasture which has killed out the weed growth of the lands. We also think it would pay to run a one horse single cultivator lightly through the fields along the last of July. If it should be a dry time, such treatment would not only dispose of the second crop of weeds, but also be of immense value to the growing corn. Then, we believe that where a flock of sheep has the run of the different fields on the farm it so discourages the weeds that it is much easier to secure a clean cornfield on a sheep farm than on one where they are not kept. We have noticed that the big crops of corn are almost always grown on land free from weeds, and we also notice that such clean cornfields invariably produce a bigger and better crop of small grain the succeeding year. The reason of so many weedy cornfields is that the size of the fields is out of all proportion to the ability of the owner to care for it, and for some reason he seems content to grow a half crop of corn where he might just as well grow a full crop on half the acreage with the same labor. Some day this will change, and the sooner the better.

#### FEEDING OFF CROPS.

The scarcity of help in much of the corn growing section of the west is bringing about a method of feeding the corn off in the field, many feeders of cattle and sheep having adopted this method with very great satisfaction and success. Near where the writer now lives thousands of acres of corn were harvested last fall by steers and sheep, with a minimum of waste. The most satisfactory results where this plan is followed is where about two pounds of rape seed are scattered over the cornfield at the time of the last cultivation, this rape affording an excellent addition to the ration of the stock so fed. The appearance of a field so fed off is decidedly gratifying to the owner. He has been saved the labor and bother of husking the corn, the field has been cleaned up in perfect shape, and a valuable amount of fertilizing has been given to the land for the benefit of future crops. It may be said that his method looks slovenly, but the end justifies the means, every farmer now being compelled to devise ways and means of getting along without the help which it is impossible for him to secure. This method of feeding crops off on the land is very common in England—in fact, is the only method used in feeding the enormous crops of turnips there raised. We look to see this method grow in favor and come into quite general use wherever stock is being fed and prepared for the market.

#### THE OLD AND THE NEW WAY.

"When the ground was new most anybody would raise good corn," said an old settler to us recently as he complained that his corn was not as good as it used to be. In saying this he touched upon a very important thing. When the soil was new it was full of humus and available plant food. Persistent cropping, scant if any rotation of crops and no return of any product of the field to the soil, even the straw from the grain crops being for years burned in big piles, were bound to tell on the fertility of any good land, so it has come that thousands of acres are no longer responding with good crops even when good care is given to them. All through the vast western territory where land is called worth hard on to \$100 per acre something needs doing, and that, in a word, is to resolve to begin to study the soil and its needs, to grow more clover, to raise more stuff on fewer acres—in fine, to begin a more intensive type of agriculture, to grow the thousand bushels of corn on twenty acres instead of forty acres, to feed the land, give better and more thorough cultivation and grow fewer weeds. It is time to abandon the old way and take up with the new way, and the sooner a man does it the better it will be for him.

#### THE IMPROVEMENT OF CORN.

In the state of Iowa, where three years ago there were not a half dozen expert judges of corn as to its quality, breeding, etc., there are now not less than 500 young men who are experts along this line, becoming so as a result of the short courses at the agricultural college at Ames and the numerous corn schools which have been held all through the state, a pleasing result which is sure to be later on reflected in a greatly improved quality of the corn raised and a certain increase in the average yield per acre. The more there was learned about corn the more it was discovered there was to be learned, and it is all clear now that corn is susceptible of just as great a degree of improvement in quality and productiveness, and so a greater profit, as are the domestic animals on the farm. The corn of the west has been mostly of scrub breeding of inferior and erratic types, while now it is known to be possible to grow pedigreed corn true to type just as one can raise Shorthorns or Polled Angus cattle or thoroughbred horses. This opens up a wonderfully interesting field of work. What has been accomplished in Iowa is possible in all the corn growing states.

*John Trigg*

#### COMMERCIAL MORALITY

How Joseph F. Johnson Would Foster It In Business.

#### FAVORS EDUCATION ON INSURANCE

Why Dean of New York University School of Commerce Says Elements of Insuring Lives and Mathematics of Premium Rates Should Be Taught in Schools—Advocates Departments of Insurance in Universities.

Joseph French Johnson, dean of New York University School of Commerce, who recently made an address at Cooper Union in New York on "The Education of the Modern Business Man," pointed out that the increasing complexity of modern business operations was elevating many kinds of business into the ranks of the learned professions, special knowledge and a trained intellect being essential to their successful prosecution, says the New York Post. On the subject of commercial morality as related to education he said:

"Until we have business men who have been trained in the principles and right methods of finance the management of our banks, of our insurance companies and of great corporations will not be subjected to wholesome outside criticism. Things will be done in the dark which ought not to be done. Immorality is usually the joint product of opportunity and ignorance. When we have an enlightened business world there will be fewer dark places in it, and opportunities for fraud, concealment and speculation will be less. The trouble is not that there is a low standard of honor or morality in business, but that there is practically no standard at all. Well meaning men are often at a loss to determine whether a certain profitable policy is honorable or dishonorable.

"Society is just now washing the windows of the life insurance business, and many people are hoping that hereafter when a man buys life insurance he will really get all that he pays for. On that point I am a pessimist and shall remain one unless the subject of life insurance gets into our schools. We have had investigations before and profuse promises of reform. In a few years the abuses of life insurance will be forgotten, new companies will be organized and new men will get control of the old, and then new and wonderful ways of appropriating the people's money will be devised.

"Publicity will provide some protection, especially if the affairs of insurance companies are regularly examined by independent, certified public accountants, but publicity alone will not be enough. It will put a check on old abuses with which the public are familiar, but it will not compel steady improvement in the management of insurance companies or any other corporation. Nor will it create a recognized ethical standard to be observed by corporation presidents and directors. Nothing can do that except an enlightened public consciousness, a quick intelligence among the people instantly recognizing and condemning bad methods and unfair contracts.

"The elements of life insurance and the mathematics of premium rates should be taught in our public schools, while in our universities departments of insurance should be established and placed on a par with the departments of science, language and philosophy. Then men would be properly trained for this great and important business, and gradually we should have the evolution of an intelligent public opinion with regard to the good and the bad. Until such a public opinion exists, no matter how sensitive the individual conscience may be, I do not see how we can have a moral standard in insurance or any other business."

#### Floating Hospital For Egypt.

The congregation of the North United Presbyterian church in Philadelphia has hit upon a novel scheme for the extension of missionary work in northern Africa, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. It has decided to place a medical boat on the Sobat river in the Egyptian Sudan for the purpose of giving medical aid to natives along the shores of the river who suffer from pulmonary and eye troubles. Thousands of natives are reported to have lost their eyesight during the last few years from trachoma when a simple operation would have saved them. The river is a tributary of the Nile and is 289 miles long. Hugh R. Magill, a graduate of Jefferson college, '04, will have charge of the boat. It is intended to equip it with all modern appliances for the treatment of diseases of the eye and to make two trips a month from the mouth to the source of the Sobat. The boat will be named in honor of James A. Elliott, founder of the North church, who died two years ago.

#### Reclaiming the Sahara Desert.

As a result of recent scientific investigations it may be possible to revive our ideas of the barrenness of the Sahara desert, since it has been found by boring that there are numerous springs which rise to the surface and make possible a system of irrigation, says Harper's Weekly. In the territory to the south of Algeria a government irrigation survey has been at work making a series of deep test borings, some of which are as deep as 2,000 feet. In this way considerable water has been encountered, and in certain cases already twice the usual amount of water has been made available for the palm groves.

#### THE CINNAMON TREE.

How the Bark Is Gathered and Prepared For Use.

The cinnamon tree grows to a height of from twenty to thirty feet and is sometimes eighteen inches in thickness. The leaves are from four to six inches in length, oval shaped and marked with three principal nerves. They taste very much like cloves. Cinnamon flowers are of a beautiful silky gray on the outside and a light yellow on the inside. The fruit is a small acorn shaped drupe, and when ripe it is quite brown.

It is, however, the bark of the cinnamon tree that makes it valuable. The finest comes from the island of Ceylon, where they have two seasons of cinnamon harvest. The first season begins in April and the last in November. The branches of three to five years' growth are cut down, and the epidermis is carefully scraped away. Then the bark is ripped up lengthwise with a knife and gradually loosened until it may be easily removed.

The slices of bark are then placed in the sun to dry, and as they dry they curl up into quills. The next thing is to examine and arrange the cinnamon according to its quality. The persons whose work it is to examine the cinnamon are obliged for this purpose to taste and chew it, although in a short time it produces a very painful effect on their mouths and tongues.

As the cinnamon quills are examined the smaller ones are inserted into the larger, and the whole is then tied up in bundles weighing about eighty-eight pounds each.

In Ceylon the oil of cinnamon is usually prepared by grinding the coarsest pieces of bark, soaking this powder in sea water for two or three days and then distilling. Two oils pass over, one lighter the other heavier than water.

#### How a Fish Breathes.

The gills of a fish are situated at the back part of the sides of the head and consist of a number of vascular membranes, which are generally arranged in double, fringed rows, attached to the parts by the base only. In some cases these membranes are feather shaped, in others mere folds attached to the sides of the gill cavities. The fish is a cold blooded animal—that is to say, its temperature is seldom more than a degree or two higher than the water in which it lives. This being true, the creature needs but a very small amount of oxygen to keep the blood at a temperature sufficiently high to sustain life. This oxygen is supplied to the blood of the fish by respiring large quantities of water, or, rather, drinking large quantities of water, and respiring the air separated from it by the gills. This explains why a fish cannot live in a tank of water which has been sifted through the gills time and time again any better than a human being or other animal can in air that has been deprived of all its oxygen by being taken into lungs and expelled without being aerated. Fish that die in the stale water of aquariums may be properly said to drown, because they perish for want of air, the same thing which occasions death by drowning in man and other lung breathing animals.

George L. Dobson has resigned his position as consul general at Hangchow, China, after but a few weeks. He says Hangchow is the filthiest city on earth. The Chinese don't bury their dead, sometimes even when they die from cholera, and he is coming back.

## WE WANT Your WHEAT

And you will find it advantageous to yourself to bring it to us. You will get **Honest Weights, Prompt & Courteous Treatment, Highest Prices.**

## MASSILLON CITY MILLS

Hicks Brown Milling Co., Prop.

## NEW YEAR'S GREETING:

Kindly accept our assurance that your patronage during the year 1905 has been very much appreciated, and that we will try in every way to deserve it during the coming year—a year which we hope may bring to you much that is good.

Yours for everything in the DRUG LINE,  
**Rider & Snyder,**  
DRUGGISTS, 12 E. Main St.

**MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS**

They overcome Weakness, irregularity and omissions, increase vigor and banish "pains of menstruation." They are "LIFE SAVERS" to girls at womanhood, aiding development of organs and body. No known remedy for women equals them. Cannot do harm—life becomes a pleasure. **\$1.00 PER BOX BY MAIL.** Sold by druggists. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

**WARTHORST & CO.**

**QUARRY,**

**BRICK - - BRICK.**

**Massillon, - Ohio**

**Dr. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY**

Pleasant to take, Powerful to Cure, And Welcome in every Home.

**KIDNEY and LIVER CURE.**

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is adapted to all ages and both sexes, affording permanent relief in all cases caused by impurity of the blood, such as, Kidney, Bladder and Liver Complaints, Constipation, and weakness peculiar to women. Successful for 30 years. Prepared by **DR. D. KENNEDY'S SONS, Rondout, N. Y.** 50 and 60 Cents. Six bottles \$2.50.

## FARM FOR SALE.

Why Not Look Into This?  
Safer Than Banks or Bonds,  
With Better Returns.

### Administrator's Sale.

Will sell at private sale the homestead of the Joseph W. Kirk estate, located on the Fulton and Clinton road, near Luna lake, 12½ acres of good farming land, 9 room house heated with furnace, good cellar basement, slate roof, good bank barn 40x84; wagon shed, corn crib and hog pen combine, 34x54; tool shed, smith shop, ice house, and all necessary outbuildings in good repair. This is extra good farming land, black sandy soil, and must be sold to close up the estate. Call or write to  
**M. I. STOKES, Adminr.**  
Canal Fulton, O.  
Phone 29.

**PENNYROYAL PILLS**

Original and Only Genuine.

SAVES Lives—Relieves Ladies, and Druggists for CHEICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS. Buy of your Druggist, or send for stamps for "Merrill's, Testimonials" and "Relief" for ladies, in letter by return mail. 10,000 Testimonials, sent to all Druggists. **Cheichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILA., PA.**

**THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT COMPANY**

CONNECTING CLEVELAND AND BUFFALO "WHILE YOU SLEEP"

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE—NEW STRAIGHT "CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE"

Both together being, without doubt, the all respects the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

**TIME CARD—DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY**

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Cleveland 8 p.m.	Buffalo 6:30 a.m.
Buffalo 8 p.m.	Cleveland 6:30 a.m.

**CENTRAL STANDARD TIME**

ORCHESTRA ACCOMPANIES EACH STEAMER

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points; at Cleveland for Toledo, Detroit and all points West and South.

Tickets reading over U.S. & N.Y. Ry. will be accepted on this Company's Steamers without extra charge.

Special Low Rates Cleveland to Buffalo and Niagara Falls every Saturday Night, also Buffalo to Cleveland.

Ask Ticket Agents for tickets via C.&B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet.

**W. F. HERMAN, S. P. A., Cleveland, Ohio**

#### ANNOUNCEMENT.

The name of A. L. McDonald, of Alliance, is announced as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to decision of Republican Primary.

#### Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executrix of the estate of Elizabeth Bowman late of Stark county, Ohio deceased. Dated the 4th day of December 1905.  
**SARAH E. BOWMAN,**  
**MARY E. BOWMAN.**



## REVIEW OF 1905

The Events of a Year  
In Brief.

## END OF THE WAR IN THE EAST

Items of Political and Personal Interest—Miscellaneous Affairs. Sporting Events—Loss by Earthquake and Fire, Storm and Accident—A Classified Summary.

## WAR AND PEACE

JANUARY.  
1. Gen. Stoessel offered to surrender the post and garrison at Port Arthur.  
2. Port Arthur capitulated.

2. Japanese took official possession of Port Arthur.  
3. Foes fraternized at Port Arthur. Russian officers and officials permitted to return to Russia on parole and the men held as prisoners of war.  
4. The transfer of prisoners completed at Port Arthur, 578 officers and 23,491 men surrendered.



Gen. Stoessel.

5. Fighting began on the Sha, the Russians taking the offensive.  
6. Russian attack on the Sha line repulsed by Oyama's army, with heavy loss to the assailants.  
7. End of the fighting on the Sha. Losses reported for the three days' engagements, 36,000 Russians and 7,000 Japanese.

FEBRUARY.  
1. Gen. Kuroki's army attacked the Russian left flank southeast of Mukden.  
2. Desperate fighting at Che and Ta passes between the Russians and Japanese, the Russians holding their ground.

MARCH.  
1. Desperate counter attack by the Russians at Mukden temporarily successful.  
2. Gen. Kuroki pressed his attack upon the Russian left flank held by Gen. Linewitch. Japanese cavalry suddenly appeared at the neutral city of Simintin, 30 miles northwest of Mukden, on the right flank of Kuroki's army.  
3. Gen. Oku's force turned the Russian right flank at Mukden.  
4. Gen. Nogi, with the Port Arthur soldiers, swept down from the northwest upon the right flank of the Russians at Mukden, forcing Kuroki to retreat.

5. Russians repulsed in an attempt to retake their positions north of the river Hun.  
6. Kuroki's army abandoned its positions south of Mukden.  
7. The Russians continued to dispute the roads leading north from Mukden with the Japanese.

8. Mukden occupied by the Japanese army, the Russians being in full retreat.  
9. General Linewitch appointed to succeed Kuroki in command of the army in Manchuria. Failure of the Russian loan in Paris. The Russian war council decided to send 400,000 more men to Manchuria. The Baltic fleet sailed from Madagascar.

10. The Russian Baltic fleet reached Kamranh bay, Cochinchina.  
11. The Russian fleet sailed from Kamranh bay northward.

12. Battle in the strait of Korea between the Russian fleet under Admiral Rojestvensky and the Japanese under Admiral Togo. 22 Russian ships captured or destroyed. Russian loss estimated at 10,000 to 15,000 killed, wounded and captured. Togo reported the loss of three torpedo boats and 113 killed and 421 wounded. Rojestvensky wounded and captured. Admiral Nebogatoff captured and Admiral Voeikoff killed.

13. Russia and Japan accepted President Roosevelt's suggestion for a peace conference.  
14. Washington chosen as the meeting place of the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries.

JULY.  
1. Baron Rosen, the new Russian ambassador, arrived in the United States and one of the czar's peace plenipotentiaries, arrived in New York.  
2. Japan hoisted her flag for the first time over Russian soil by the capture of the island of Sakhalin.

3. Baron Komura, chief Japanese plenipotentiary to the peace conference, arrived in New York.

AUGUST.  
1. M. Sergius Witte, Russia's chief peace plenipotentiary, arrived in New York.  
2. Russian and Japanese peace envoys met on board the yacht Mayflower at Oyster Bay, N. Y.

3. First session of the Russo-Japanese peace conference held at the United States navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.  
4. The czar's ultimatum that Russia would not pay indemnity to Japan received by the peace convention.

5. President Roosevelt made a final appeal to the mikado to modify Japan's peace terms.

6. Peace terms agreed upon; Russia retaining one-half of the island of Sakhalin and paying no indemnity to Japan for the cost of the war.

7. Treaty of peace signed at Portsmouth by the Russian and Japanese envoys.

8. The emperors of Russia and Japan signed the peace treaty, officially ending the war.

9. The American Federation of Labor met in Pittsburgh.

10. The national grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at Atlantic City, N. J.

11. The strike of cotton mill operatives at Fall River, Mass., which began in July, 1904, and affected 30,000 workers, settled through the mediation of Governor Douglas.

12. Piercing of the Simpson tunnel through the Alps completed by the meeting of the Swiss and Italian boring parties.

13. The international commission of inquiry into the North trawler incident rendered a decision which was practical compromise favoring Great Britain.

14. Klattho Harjo, a Seminole, said to be the oldest Indian in the United States, died at Shawnee, Okla.; aged 110.

15. Strike for shorter hours and increase of pay begun by the employees of the elevated and subway transit lines in New York city.

16. Grand Chief Warren S. Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers ordered the striking members on the New York transit lines to resume work.

17. Strike of the railway men in New York city declared off by the leader.

18. Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick sentenced to ten years in state's prison at Cleveland.

19. The Simpson tunnel, longest in the world, inaugurated by the passing of trains from the Swiss and Italian sides.

20. Teamsters' strike inaugurated in Chicago.

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30. The remains of Paul Jones, naval hero of the American Revolution, discovered in Paris after five years' search under direction of United States Ambassador Horace Porter.

31. Frank G. Bigelow, president of the First National bank of Milwaukee, arrested for embezzling \$1,400,000.

32. Carnegie gave a fund of \$10,000,000 for pensioning college professors.

33. Telegraphic communication around the world tested at Washington; distance, 21,000 miles; time, 7 seconds.

34. Centenary of the death of the German poet Schiller celebrated in Germany and the United States.

35. The Lewis and Clark centennial exposition opened at Portland, Ore.

36. Attempted assassination of King Alfonso of Spain in Paris.

37. Three Russian cruisers under Admiral Enquist, which escaped in the battle in the strait of Korea, reached Manila.

38. Thomas F. Ryan acquired a controlling interest in the Equitable Life Assurance society; Paul Morton, former secretary of navy, chosen chairman of the board of directors.

39. The Twentieth Century Limited of the New York Central completed a record run of 960 miles from Chicago to New York in 92 minutes.

40. Paul Jones' remains formally delivered to the United States government by France.

41. The Chicago teamsters' strike, which began April 1, ended in the unconditional surrender of the strikers.

42. Arrival of Paul Jones' body in Virginia waters.

43. A would be assassin's bomb narrowly missed the sultan of Turkey and killed 43 of his bodyguard.

44. Remains of Paul Jones placed in a vault at Annapolis.

45. A total eclipse of the sun, lasting from two and one-half to three minutes, observable in northern Africa.

46. John E. Baldwin and his airship blown to atoms by dynamite while 1,500 feet in the air at Greenville, O.

47. 26 persons killed in a political disturbance at Cienfuegos, Cuba. A congress among the victims.

48. Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese minister to the United States, injured by the explosion of a bomb in Peking.

49. Close of the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Ore.; attendance for the entire fair period, 2,545,509.

50. Centenary of the naval battle of Trafalgar and the death of the British commander, Lord Nelson, celebrated in the British dominions.

51. A. M. Togo made a public entry to report to the mikado the return of his fleet from the war.

52. International fleet sailed from Piraeus to make a naval demonstration against Turkey.

53. The 25th anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in America celebrated throughout the country.

54. Capt. Roald Amundsen, Norwegian explorer, reached Eagle City, Alaska, overland from Herschel Island, after having sailed the northwest passage in the ship Gjøa.

55. Baroness von Suttner of Austria awarded the Nobel peace prize, valued at \$10,000.

56. Panama canal emergency bill passed the senate.

57. Fire in the wholesale district of Omaha caused a loss of \$700,000.

58. The historic hotel, Battle House, and other properties burned at Mobile, Ala.; loss, \$400,000.

59. Loss of \$1,100,000 by fire in the wholesale district of Indianapolis.

60. Fire at the Hoosier tunnel piers, Charlestown, Mass., caused a loss of \$1,000,000.

61. Fire swept the southern portion of Hot Springs, Ark., causing a loss of \$2,000,000.

62. Fire along the river front in New Orleans caused a loss of \$5,000,000.

63. The American Cereal company's plant at Cedar Rapids, Ia., destroyed by fire; loss, \$1,500,000.

64. Vanderbilt university at Nashville, Tenn., burned; loss, \$200,000.

65. Loss of \$500,000 by the burning of the Roberts-Parker wholesale grocery store at St. Joseph, Mo.

66. Loss of \$500,000 by the burning of the exposition building at Milwaukee.

67. The historic Stokes mansion at Lenox, Mass., destroyed by fire; loss, \$100,000.

68. Fire destroyed the Delaware and Lackawanna railway terminal in Hoboken, N. J.; loss, about \$1,500,000.

69. Loss of \$1,250,000 by the burning of the Penn Traffic stores at Johnstown, Pa.

70. A loss of \$5,000,000 by a fire which destroyed 7,000 houses in Adrianople, the second city of European Turkey.

71. Loss of nearly \$1,000,000 by flames in the business district of Butte, Mont.

72. Japanese army stores burned at Hiroshima; loss, \$5,000,000.

73. The Missouri building, with valuable art treasures, burned at the Lewis and Clark exposition.

74. Fire in the warehouses of the Illinois Steel company, Chicago, caused a loss of \$1,000,000.

75. The strike of cotton mill operatives at Fall River, Mass., which began in July, 1904, and affected 30,000 workers, settled through the mediation of Governor Douglas.

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95. Paul Jones' remains formally delivered to the United States government by France.

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97. Arrival of Paul Jones' body in Virginia waters.

98. A would be assassin's bomb narrowly missed the sultan of Turkey and killed 43 of his bodyguard.

99. Remains of Paul Jones placed in a vault at Annapolis.

100. A total eclipse of the sun, lasting from two and one-half to three minutes, observable in northern Africa.

101. John E. Baldwin and his airship blown to atoms by dynamite while 1,500 feet in the air at Greenville, O.

102. 26 persons killed in a political disturbance at Cienfuegos, Cuba. A congress among the victims.

103. Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese minister to the United States, injured by the explosion of a bomb in Peking.

104. Close of the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Ore.; attendance for the entire fair period, 2,545,509.

105. Centenary of the naval battle of Trafalgar and the death of the British commander, Lord Nelson, celebrated in the British dominions.

106. A. M. Togo made a public entry to report to the mikado the return of his fleet from the war.

107. International fleet sailed from Piraeus to make a naval demonstration against Turkey.

108. The 25th anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in America celebrated throughout the country.

109. Capt. Roald Amundsen, Norwegian explorer, reached Eagle City, Alaska, overland from Herschel Island, after having sailed the northwest passage in the ship Gjøa.

110. Baroness von Suttner of Austria awarded the Nobel peace prize, valued at \$10,000.

111. Panama canal emergency bill passed the senate.

112. Fire in the wholesale district of Omaha caused a loss of \$700,000.

113. The historic hotel, Battle House, and other properties burned at Mobile, Ala.; loss, \$400,000.

114. Loss of \$1,100,000 by fire in the wholesale district of Indianapolis.

115. Fire at the Hoosier tunnel piers, Charlestown, Mass., caused a loss of \$1,000,000.

116. Fire swept the southern portion of Hot Springs, Ark., causing a loss of \$2,000,000.

117. Fire along the river front in New Orleans caused a loss of \$5,000,000.

118. The American Cereal company's plant at Cedar Rapids, Ia., destroyed by fire; loss, \$1,500,000.

119. Vanderbilt university at Nashville, Tenn., burned; loss, \$200,000.

120. Loss of \$500,000 by the burning of the Roberts-Parker wholesale grocery store at St. Joseph, Mo.

121. Loss of \$500,000 by the burning of the exposition building at Milwaukee.

122. The historic Stokes mansion at Lenox, Mass., destroyed by fire; loss, \$100,000.

123. Fire destroyed the Delaware and Lackawanna railway terminal in Hoboken, N. J.; loss, about \$1,500,000.

124. Loss of \$1,250,000 by the burning of the Penn Traffic stores at Johnstown, Pa.

125. A loss of \$5,000,000 by a fire which destroyed 7,000 houses in Adrianople, the second city of European Turkey.

126. Loss of nearly \$1,000,000 by flames in the business district of Butte, Mont.

127. Japanese army stores burned at Hiroshima; loss, \$5,000,000.

128. The Missouri building, with valuable art treasures, burned at the Lewis and Clark exposition.

129. Fire in the warehouses of the Illinois Steel company, Chicago, caused a loss of \$1,000,000.

130. The strike of cotton mill operatives at Fall River, Mass., which began in July, 1904, and affected 30,000 workers, settled through the mediation of Governor Douglas.

131. Piercing of the Simpson tunnel through the Alps completed by the meeting of the Swiss and Italian boring parties.

132. The international commission of inquiry into the North trawler incident rendered a decision which was practical compromise favoring Great Britain.

133. Klattho Harjo, a Seminole, said to be the oldest Indian in the United States, died at Shawnee, Okla.; aged 110.

134. Strike for shorter hours and increase of pay begun by the employees of the elevated and subway transit lines in New York city.

135. Grand Chief Warren S. Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers ordered the striking members on the New York transit lines to resume work.

136. Strike of the railway men in New York city declared off by the leader.

137. Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick sentenced to ten years in state's prison at Cleveland.

138. The Simpson tunnel, longest in the world, inaugurated by the passing of trains from the Swiss and Italian sides.

139. Teamsters' strike inaugurated in Chicago.

140. The remains of Paul Jones, naval hero of the American Revolution, discovered in Paris after five years' search under direction of United States Ambassador Horace Porter.

141. Frank G. Bigelow, president of the First National bank of Milwaukee, arrested for embezzling \$1,400,000.

142. Carnegie gave a fund of \$10,000,000 for pensioning college professors.

143. Telegraphic communication around the world tested at Washington; distance, 21,000 miles; time, 7 seconds.

144. Centenary of the death of the German poet Schiller celebrated in Germany and the United States.

145. The Lewis and Clark centennial exposition opened at Portland, Ore.

146. Attempted assassination of King Alfonso of Spain in Paris.

147. Three Russian cruisers under Admiral Enquist, which escaped in the battle in the strait of Korea, reached Manila.

148. Thomas F. Ryan acquired a controlling interest in the Equitable Life Assurance society; Paul Morton, former secretary of navy, chosen chairman of the board of directors.

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## THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,  
INDEPENDENT BUILDING.

37 North Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.

Weekly Founded in 1863  
Daily Founded in 1887.  
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.Long Distance Telephone.  
Both Telephones No. 64.

This Independent is on sale at the following news stands: Bahney's Book Store, Hankins' News Depot, Hansen's Cigar Store, Hammerlin's Cigar Store, Weisinger's Pool Room, and Levi's Candy and Cacao Stand.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.



THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1906

With every new administration arises the vexed question concerning a suitable residence for the governor of Ohio. Governor Herrick, who commended the residence project in his last message, can hardly be accused of self-seeking in encouraging what is simply an excellent business proposition for the state.

The use of airbrakes and the block system of signals are measures which the interstate commerce commission will urge congress to force the railroads to adopt this winter. Better protection for railroad men and for the public is to be demanded. The figures of the last year, showing the number of killed and injured in railroad accidents, is ample justification for the enactment of laws which shall compel the adoption of measures to insure greater safety.

## UNITS OF PROSPERITY

In his financial and commercial report, closing the year of 1905, Henry Clews says:

The year just closed has been one of extraordinary business activity. It opened in the spirit of doubt; it closed in a spirit of almost dangerous optimism. In both volume and profit the trade of the past year has been much the largest ever experienced—farmer, miner, mechanic, merchant and financier each having had their full share of the proceeds. In short, our national prosperity during the past year has far exceeded all previous records.

And though all previous records have been eclipsed, the future promises a fuller measure of prosperity. The great Western ranges have been divided up and converted into fertile farms and through irrigation the alkali districts have become the most productive in the West. The farmer has become also a financier, from a borrower he has become a lender of money.

The trunk lines of railroads are overwhelmed with traffic and the spectacle has been presented of an embargo placed on commodities. They have double tracked lines, bought extensive equipment, and still the flood of traffic has been greater than the facilities for handling it. Our mills, mines and workshops all struggle to produce the commodities demanded—all worked to their capacity. At no time has individual effort in any capacity received greater reward and at no time have greater incentives been offered to go forward.

Speaker Cannon has said that individual, political and business life has grown better. In "the good old times" the moral atmosphere of society and business was not better and many of the better influences that quicken us today were unknown. Why else would we prosper and of what else comes success? Individual strivings for advancement, for higher education for a better place in society are units that go to make our present prosperity.

## TWO INSTALLATIONS.

## C. M. B. A. and Rebekahs Met Tuesday Evening.

The officers of Branch No. 4, C. M. B. A., were installed in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall Tuesday evening at a regular meeting. The officers are as follows: J. C. Ginher, president; H. Sonnhalter, first vice president; Joseph Schneider, second vice president; H. L. Leahy, recording secretary; J. V. Kohl, financial secretary; G. W. Henrich, treasurer; Jacob Zill, guard; Nicholas Frantz, marshal; W. Sonnhalter and Charles Warth, trustees.

Rebekah lodge No. 10 installed the following officers Tuesday evening: Miss Clara Kryder, noble grand; Mrs. Dorothy Wiseman, vice grand; Mrs. Mary Merrell, chaplain; Mrs. Anna Clark, financial secretary; Edwin Kryder, treasurer; Mrs. Anna Dillman, recording secretary; Mrs. Anna Higginbotham, right supporter to noble grand; Mrs. Margaret Speitz, left supporter; Mrs. Charlotte Schott, right supporter to vice grand; Mrs. Mary Griffith, left supporter; Mrs. Eva Berger, conductress; Miss Laura Meyer, warden; Mrs. Edith Bulloch, inner guard; Edward Martin, outer guard. Lunch was served after the work.

Regulates the bowels, promotes easy natural movements, cures constipation.

## History of the Year.

## JANUARY.

1—Annual dinner of The Independent newsboys at Hotel Sailer. Address delivered by the Rev. George R. Darsie, pastor of the Christian church.  
3—First annual banquet of the city officials at the Hotel Conrad.  
12—Presbyterian missionary society celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary.  
15—First announcement made of gift of J. F. Pocock of a city hospital.  
30—Death of Miss Emma Dielhenn at the Huron street hospital, Cleveland.

## FEBRUARY.

16—Board of trade's annual banquet at the Hotel Conrad.  
18—Death of Mrs. Lydia Marsh, aged 85 years, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. M. Lester.  
20—William Blackwood died of injuries received at Pennsylvania freight house. He was caught between a dray and a telegraph pole.  
21—News received of the death of Nicholas L. Peacock, youngest son of James Peacock, at San Juan, Puerto Rico.  
22—Burglars entered several Massillon residences, including those of J. W. McClymonds, F. H. Snyder and Mrs. Laura Humberger.  
23—Annual ball of Clinton lodge No. 47, F. & A. M.

## MARCH.

1—Funeral of the late Nicholas L. Peacock, who died in Puerto Rico.  
6—Death of Leonard Hess, a well known citizen.  
15—Robert Legg re-elected for a fifth term as president of miners' union, Massillon district.  
22—Death of the Rev. Henry V. Kaempker, beloved pastor of St. Mary's church and an esteemed citizen.  
27—Impressive funeral of the late Father Kaempker. Over fifty out of town clergy present, including the Rt. Rev. Ignatius F. Horstmann, bishop of the Cleveland diocese.

## APRIL.

2—Death of Christian Giltz, a well known carpenter.  
4—Operators and miners of the Massillon district adopted a scale for the coming year.  
7—Ira F. Oliver, aged 14, died of blood poisoning, the result of a bullet wound received in a shooting accident several days before.  
27—Work commenced on the new U. B. church.  
29—Henry Zintz, of Canton, hanged himself at the Massillon state hospital.

## MAY.

3—Mrs. H. C. Dielhenn was seriously injured by being thrown from an automobile on Canton-Massillon road.  
8—August Drage, aged 20, was killed in a cavein of the sixteen foot sanitary sewer excavation in High street.  
9—George Esterly died while sitting at the supper table at his home in East Main street.  
12—Superintendent C. L. Cronebaugh re-elected by the board of education for a term of three years.  
19—Massillon contractors awarded contract for building new B. & O. station.  
23—Cleveland business men entertained by Massillon board of trade.

## JUNE.

1—Annual convention of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Canton district of the Methodist church held in the city.  
8—Dr. A. P. L. Pease presented his archaeological collection to the McClymonds public library.  
10—John Bantz, aged 12, was instantly killed, being struck by a train on the Pennsylvania railroad.  
9—Big sand mill of the Everhard Company destroyed by fire.

14—Louis Harmon instantly killed. Crushed to death while assisting in moving a house on B. & O. property near tracks in West Main street.

15—Hotel Massillon damaged by fire. Loss \$2,000.  
16—Death of Thomas W. Chapman, aged nearly 90 years, a well known resident.  
26—Ground broken for the new B. & O. station.

## JULY.

1—Notice received of appointment of the Rev. Aloysius Huthmacher as pastor of St. Mary's church.  
2—Sudden death of G. L. Albrecht, one of the best known business men in the city.  
15—The Rev. Aloysius Huthmacher died, having been pastor of St. Mary's church only one week.  
21—Death of George Heyman, a well known German resident, at the age of 80 years.  
22—Burial in Massillon of Edward U. Pratt, who died in Cleveland.  
25—William Johnston, a well known resident, died suddenly while transacting business on his farm near the city.  
28—L. S. Hopkins, formerly of Troy, elected principal of the high school.  
30—Laying of cornerstone of the new United Brethren church.

## AUGUST.

6—Laying of cornerstone of new Presbyterian church.  
8—Death of Charles M. Whitman, a

7—Death of Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Everhart, one of the best known women of Massillon.  
12—Death of Miss Ida M. Reilly, a former teacher in the Massillon public schools and a well known Massillon resident.  
18—The Rev. Michael Vollmayer appointed pastor of St. Mary's church.  
23—Mrs. Phoebe Larson hung herself at the family residence near Richville.

## SEPTEMBER.

1—Sad death of Miss Helen Kirkland, only daughter of Dr. William H. Kirkland, after an illness of two weeks with typhoid fever.  
3—Death of Mrs. Louise M. List, wife of George List, after a year's illness.  
7—Annual convention of Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist church at the Wesley Methodist church.  
14—Wedding of Miss Isabelle Humberger and Mr. Charles E. McLain.  
17—Thomas McGuire, a former member of the Massillon police force, was instantly killed while acting as motor-man on a West Brookfield interurban car.  
20—Organization of Retail Merchants' Association.  
24—The Rev. J. W. Kearns, of Monongahela City, accepts a call tendered by the congregation of the Christian church.

## OCTOBER.

6—Trouble at the power house of the Canton-Akron Railway Company stopped car service and Massillon travelers had trying experiences. Beginning of a long period of poor service.  
7—Opening of the foot ball season. Tigers beat Ohio Medical University team. Score 34-0.  
13—Death of Henry R. Bennett, at Navarre, a well known Stark county grain merchant.  
16—The Rev. S. E. Mahon, pastor of Wesley Methodist church, transferred to Mansfield. The Rev. Vernon W. Wagar, of Leroy, appointed to Massillon pastorate.  
17—Organization of the McKinley Republican club.

## NOVEMBER.

1—A Republican rally was held at the Armory. Attorney General Wade H. Ellis, of Cleveland, was the principal speaker.  
7—C. L. Frantz elected mayor by a majority.  
9—Tigers beat Toledo by a score of 40 to 0.  
13—Death of Isaac Wierich, a citizen of Massillon for many years.  
15—Tigers beat Carlisle Indians. Score 8 to 4.  
30—Tigers beat Canton by the score of 14 to 4.

## DECEMBER.

5—Elmer Decker committed suicide by taking laudanum in police headquarters.  
18—E. A. Homan, Walter Jones and John Fisher appointed firemen by Mayor Bell as result of civil service examination.  
19—Massillon citizens issue petition to city council asking that downtown streets be cleaned.  
19—Council appropriated money to clean streets the rest of the year.  
25—Salvation Army supplied sixty-five families with Christmas dinner.  
25—Death of Joseph Healey, sr., aged 65 years.  
26—Death of Mrs. Anna Johnson, aged 30 years.  
27—Death of Anna Eliza Roush. Death of Oscar E. Heggem, aged 32 years.

## SEXTON'S REPORT.

## Interments in the Massillon Cemetery for 1905.

Following is the annual report of interments in the Massillon cemetery for the year of 1905: Total number, 194; male 102, female 92. Massillon, 92; Massillon state hospital, 37; Perry township, 14; Tuscarawas township, 6; Jackson township, 2; Lawrence township, 2; Beach City, 1; Corry, Pa., 1; Crystal Spring, 2; Navarre, 3; Elton, 1; St. Joseph, Mo., 1; Plainfield, N. J., 1; Canton, 5; Streator, Ill., 1; Cleveland, 5; San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1; Justus, 1; Allegheny, 1; Steubenville, 1; Akron, 2; Chicago, Ill., 1; Newark, 1; Buffalo, 1; Shreve, 1; East Greenville, 1; Easton, 1; Wooster, 1; Sippo, 1; Canal Dover, 1; Cincinnati, 1; Wilkinsburg, Pa., 1; Stark county infirmary, 1.

Respective ages: One year and under, 35; one to five, 4; five to ten, 2; ten to twenty, 4; twenty to thirty, 10; thirty to forty, 22; forty to fifty, 22; fifty to sixty, 24; sixty to seventy, 31; seventy to eighty, 22; eighty to ninety, 14; ninety to one hundred, 4.

Total burials each month: January, 10; February, 24; March, 20; April, 8; May, 16; June, 7; July, 15; August, 26; September, 16; October, 20; November, 13; December, 19.

DUNCAN A. MERRELL, Sexton.

Baby won't suffer five minutes with roup if you apply Dr. Thomas' Electric Balm at once. It acts like magic.

## BIG DEALS ARE NOW UNDER WAY

## W. &amp; L. E. Surveyors Working Out of Orrville.

## DIRECT LINE TO BEACH CITY.

Secret Agents are Obtaining Options on Hundreds of Acres of Real Estate Near Lorain—Use of Land is Not Given.

Surveyors for the Wheeling & Lake Erie were in Orrville Monday and began surveying routes from the main line of the company's tracks, just west of the Orrville station, to the tract of land between Justus and Beach City, which is held under option by agents of the company. Over fourteen hundred acres are held under option and it is expected that many more acres will be purchased by January 10, the time when some of the options expire. While the surveyors had but little to say at Orrville, they did say that the new line from Bolivar would, in all probability, meet the main line just west of the trestle crossing over the Pennsylvania tracks at Orrville. A straight line will be surveyed from that point to Bolivar. The object of all the surveying and purchasing of land is given out to be the desire of the company to build a road that will bring Lorain and Pittsburg into close communication. The Wheeling & Lake Erie is to be used from Pittsburg to Bolivar, the new line will run from Bolivar to Orrville, the main line will again be used from Orrville to Wellington and a road will be built from Wellington to Lorain. Such are the announced plans. Just how much of the plans will ever reach completion remains for the future to tell.

The obtaining of options on the land near Justus was kept a secret for months and the real object of the agents of the company was not divulged until a few days ago. Now another group of secret agents are doing similar work near Lorain. A large deal has just been completed whereby agents come into the possession of a large tract of real estate near Oak Point, just west of Lorain. Anyone familiar with the contour of Lake Erie at that place will remember Oak Point as the center of the fishing industry. The neck of land affords a beautiful harbor with deep waterways. The land now being optioned extends to Beaver creek, and North Amherst. Just what is being done there is told in the following dispatch from Lorain:

In the section surrounding Beaver creek options have been secured on farms which aggregate between five hundred and six hundred acres. All the options so far secured are for ninety days. Just what the project is cannot be learned. The principal agent is B. G. Nichols, acting for the capitalists who are buying. Among the latter is a man named Knox who is supposed to be a wealthy Eastern capitalist. The owners of the farms are not given a hint as to what the project is. Three reports are in circulation regarding the project. One is that a steel plant or some large manufacturing industry is to be located at Beaver Creek; another that the land is to be used for assembly ground purposes, while a third claim is that the new railroad projected by Cleveland capitalists from Lorain to Bolivar, is to have its terminals at Beaver creek. Beaver creek runs through the entire tract from south to north and the operations extend south to the boundaries of North Amherst. This seems to indicate that water for navigation is needed and supports the idea of a steel plant. Options have been secured from Adam Kolb, C. C. Jaeger, Philip Bobel, Henry Judy, Mrs. Faber, Mr. Nichol, John Pries and Henry Palmer. Efforts are being made today to secure options for the farms of John Brucker, Adam Hagea and others.

## WOULD FIND RELATIVES.

## Springfield Attorney Looking for Beneficiaries.

Chief of Police Ertle has received the following letter from Attorney O. E. Laird, of Springfield, Ill., which is in itself explanatory:

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 20, 1905.  
Chief of Police, Massillon, O.  
Dear Sir—Many years ago, probably thirty years ago, there resided in or near your city a family of the name of Cegenet. This family was from France. One of the daughters married a man of the name of Cole. Another one of the girls was named Lucine. Now Lucine is dead here and has left a small estate and I am desirous of finding the relatives, if they still live in Stark county, which we suppose they do. In case you know of any of the relatives please be so kind as to hand me the name and address. In case you do not know of any of them then please

hand me the name and address of some person that you think would be likely to be able to give me the information that I am seeking.

In case you can get no information of these parties then please hand this item to the local newspapers to be used by them, requesting any person having the information of the parties to communicate direct with me.

Thanking you in advance for this favor and assuring you that I shall be glad to return the same upon the presentation of an early opportunity, and hoping to hear from you soon, I am, sir,

Yours to command,  
O. E. LAIRD.

## WORKHOUSE BOARD MET TUESDAY.

Organized by Electing J. P. Fawcett President.

## WANT TREASURER TO RESIGN.

City Council of Canton Wants to Prove That Mr. Bidwell is Short in His Accounts by Failure of the Canton State Bank—Roscoe McCulloch Now Assistant Prosecutor.

Canton, Jan. 2.—(Special.)—The new board of directors of the Stark county workhouse met at the institution on Tuesday morning for organization. The board now consists of Judge J. P. Fawcett, of Canton; Peter Smith, of Massillon, and Harry Joseph, of Alliance. They organized by electing Mr. Fawcett president and Mr. Smith secretary. Dr. C. E. Snilling was chosen as physician for the institution and the Rev. Mr. Highway was elected chaplain. The meeting was attended by former Director Love, of Alliance, Deputy County Clerk Agler, Prosecutor Charles C. Upham, Peter Druckenbrod, of New Berlin, and Dr. Shilling. The board appointed guards as follows: Captain of the guards, Andrew G. Wielandt; night guard, Harry Menegay; day guards, Joseph Putt, John Muckley, Adam Jackson; engineer, William Crubaugh; cook, Kie Numan. The members of the board and the visitors were entertained with a fine dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Boyer, the superintendent and matron.

The members of the city council have been attempting to have City Treasurer Thomas J. Bidwell resign, in order to prove that he is short in his accounts by the failure of the Canton State bank, but that official refused to do so, as many people would be of the opinion that he was a defaulter. The bank had about \$97,000 of the city's cash when the doors closed.

Roscoe McCulloch, who acted as the Republican county chairman, has already been rewarded for his services to the party. When County Prosecutor Charles C. Upham took his office he appointed the chairman as assistant prosecutor. This was done with the consent of the judges of common pleas court. It seems there is too much work for the prosecutor at times and an assistant was necessary.

## A NEW PARSONAGE.

## One is Desired by the First Reformed Church Congregation.

The annual meeting of the congregation of the First Reformed church was held in the church Monday evening. The meeting was opened with devotional exercises. After this the secretaries of the several branches of the church work, seven in all, made their annual reports. Each treasurer reported a balance in the treasury and that all bills had been paid for the past year.

The following officers were elected for the present year: P. A. Riedesel and A. H. Crofut, elders; George Schultz and J. J. Wendling, deacons; P. A. Paroz, Sunday school superintendent; Miss Edith Huwig, assistant superintendent; Miss Ethel Healey, secretary; Warren Schultz, treasurer; Lloyd Foust and Floyd Allen, librarians.

After the election of officers all present discussed the possibility of building or buying a suitable parsonage. After a full discussion the trustees were given power to buy or build if in their judgment it was the best thing for the church to do. A supper was served after the business meeting.

## HIGH RATE FOR CALL MONEY.

New York, Jan. 3.—(By Associated Press.)—The high rate for call money continued today, the first loan after the opening of the market being made at forty per cent. By 11 o'clock, however, the price had declined slightly and loans were offered at from twenty-five to thirty per cent.

## COUNTY SEAT NEWS

## General Manager Dimmock Another Fine.

## THIS TIME 'T WAS ONLY A JOKE.

Brother Elks Accused Him of "Jumping His Bond"—Hon. George E. Baldwin Visiting Friends in Canton—Joseph Biechle Planning a Trip to Europe.

Canton, Jan. 3.—Hancock and carefully guarded by two bluecoats, Manager E. S. Dimmock, of the Canton-Akron railway, was hurried through the downtown streets in the patrol wagon Tuesday night to the Elks' club rooms, where he was put on trial at a "stag" social of his brother lodgement, for "jumping a bond" and other "offenses" connected with the management of the railroad. After going through the usual formalities of court with a full set of officers, the "prisoner" was found guilty and fined \$5, of which \$4 was later returned. When the patrol wagon backed up at the Davis-Dougherty block, at the corner of Cleveland avenue and Eighth streets, where Manager Dimmock lives, Sergeant Riblet and Charles Z. Reed, superintendent of police patrol, ascended the stairs and rapped at his apartments. He was just about to retire and had his collar removed, when the officers explained that he was under arrest for "jumping his bond." Dimmock, the officers say, was dumbfounded and not a little disgruntled.

The palatial new residence, which was just being completed for William W. Clark, jr., whose father died last week, was gutted by fire at an early hour Wednesday morning, entailing a loss of \$8,000 or \$10,000. It was situated at the corner of Market street and Harter avenue, and was one of the finest in that section of the city. The cause of the fire is a mystery.

Hazel White, aged 18, whose mind has been dethroned, examining physicians say by the use of cocaine and other drugs, was arrested by Chief McCloud and Captain Patterson Tuesday at noon. She was taken before Probate Judge Aungst and was ordered committed to the Massillon hospital. Her home is in Hanover, but of late she has been residing here.

Joseph Biechle, sr., whose retirement as a stockholder and president of the Berger Manufacturing Company depends upon the outcome of negotiations now on for the purchase of a big block of stock of the concern, is making preparations for a European trip in the early spring. He will probably be accompanied by one or two of his daughters.

George E. Baldwin, consul at Nuremberg, Germany, is visiting in Canton for a short time. Judge Baldwin was one of the best known attorneys of the Stark county bar before he was given his appointment by President McKinley, the two being life-long friends.

## OFFICERS INSTALLED.

## Sippo Lodge Meeting Held Monday Evening.

Sippo lodge No. 48, I. O. O. F., installed the following officers Monday evening: John S. Thompson, noble grand; D. D. Griffith, vice grand; F. E. Strobel, recording secretary; C. M. Smith, financial secretary; Dr. B. J. Miller, treasurer; Henry Angerman, right supporter to noble grand and the relief committee; E. Blerly, left supporter; F. Doll, warden; Edward Smith, conductor; P. Kelly, inside guardian; C. R. Stevens, outside guardian; Edward English, right supporter to vice grand; Harry Welker, left supporter. A banquet followed the installation during which several impromptu speeches were made.

## BANKRUPTCY.

## Joseph Houk Unable to Liquidate His Debts.

Joseph Houk, a wholesale candy dealer in West Tremont street, through his attorneys, McCaughy & Eggert, filed papers of bankruptcy in the United States district court in Cleveland, Saturday afternoon. Houk was simply a candy jobber, having nothing to do with its manufacture. He drove through the country with a wagon, supplying the small village stores. His liabilities are \$1,288, and his assets \$609.

## Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Jan. 2, 1906.

ALLIES.  
Allen, Miss Dora Backenstine, Mrs. L. B. Dolby, Mrs. Emma O. Mangione, Miss Quella MEX.  
Boyer, Joe Burgman, Tom  
Hearson, Joe Hinkley, George  
Morris, Jeff Kitchburg, Charley  
O'Furey, Frank M. Kahde, Mr.  
Sawewitz, S. E. Teeple, J. W.  
Walker, Geo. The Blits Brewing Co. Agency.  
Persons calling for the above names before will please say advised.  
L. W. A. Brown, P. M.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Cameron Miller, of Detroit, is visiting his family in West Tremont street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Botocher are visiting relatives and friends in Crystal Spring.

Miss Katharine Ellis, of Henry street, is the guest of the Misses Yeager, in Newark.

Miss Emma Hemperly left on Saturday for Allegheny, Pa., to visit her sister, Mrs. W. A. McRoberts.

The Misses Katherine and Emma Labbe, of Canal Fulton, are visiting at the home of John Fromholtz, in West Main street.

Mrs. G. W. Harter and daughter, Gertrude, of Orrville, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard J. Mosley, in East Oak street.

Miss Minnie D. Kilian, who has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Atwater at their residence in Front street, returned to New York today.

Mrs. S. Loew, accompanied by her son Harry, left on Tuesday for an extended visit with friends and relatives in Baltimore and Washington.

Hollinger & Hansen have recently bought an unusually fine appearing team of black horses which will be used to haul their funeral car.

Miss Kate Brand, of Canal Fulton, Miss Marie Paul, of Canton, and Mrs. C. M. Whitman spent New Year's at the residence of J. J. Brand, in West Brookfield.

James Latimer fell down a hay shaft at a livery barn in Wooster Sunday night, fracturing his skull. It is believed he will die. Latimer was once chief of police of Wooster.

The funeral of the late John Core was held from St. Mary's church Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, the Rev. J. J. Lillis officiating. Interment was made in St. Mary's cemetery.

The funeral of the late Miss Mary Donat was held from St. Joseph's church Tuesday at 10:30 o'clock, the Rev. Francis Doherty officiating. Interment was made in St. Joseph's cemetery.

A family gathering of thirty children and grandchildren was held at the home of B. H. Hall, in Washington avenue, on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hall and family, of Canton, and Bert Emig, of Akron, were among those present.

The annual meeting of the American Silica Sand Company will be held in Canal Fulton Monday evening, January 8. The company organized about a year ago. G. Griffith, a glass blower, is one of the persons chiefly interested in the company's welfare.

While at the funeral of George Rogers Sunday afternoon Mrs. Sam Roush had a severe attack of nose bleeding. She was carried to the home of Mrs. J. Kieffer. She was afterwards conveyed to her home in West Tremont street considerably weakened by the attack.

The reunion of the Wooley family was held at the James Wooley residence, 22 Canal street, Monday. Twenty-five were present and enjoyed a sumptuous dinner. The out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ferless, and William Wooley, of Justus, David Williams and family, of Pigeon Run, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Johnson, of North Lawrence.

A dispatch from Columbus says: Governor Herrick complimented Michael D. Ratchford and Mark Slater, Monday, by reappointing them as state labor commissioner and state supervisor of public printing, respectively. Their terms expired some time ago, and the reappointments will be ineffective, as they will be turned down by the Senate.

The office of the Peoples Building and Loan Company will be removed in April from East Main street to the room recently bought by the company in the north end of the opera house block. C. C. Miller, the West Main street jeweler and optician, has leased the building to be vacated by the building and loan. With his removal the Massillon Drug Company will occupy the entire store at 5 West Main street.

E. S. Dimmock, general manager of the Canton-Akron electric railway, issued a general notice on New Year's morning in which all employees are advised that the passes used by them during the year good on either the interurban or city lines, are to be taken up and that a pass good only on the city lines is to be substituted and will be issued on January 6. In the future all employees other than those in charge of the car will be obliged to pay fare when riding on the interurban lines.

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Stark County Eisteddfod on Saturday it was definitely decided to hold the next eisteddfod in the Auditorium, Canton, on the Fourth of July. Dr. T. C. Edwards, of Kingston, Pa., who was in charge of the last eisteddfod, will be requested to manage the next one. The preparation of a programme is in the hands of a committee whose chairman is John D. Owen. It will be published on January 15. It is expected that the eisteddfod will bring about four thousand to Canton. Most of the preliminaries will be held the day before the Fourth.

Judge A. D. Lynch, receiver of the

Wooster National bank at noon Saturday sold the desperate account, notes and judgments of the bank. The face value of the paper sold aggregated \$2,317.18. John W. Bryant acted as the auctioneer and succeeded in disposing of all the paper, some going at ridiculously small sums, seemingly, yet good when the fact is taken into consideration that every obligation and account sold is considered worthless. The better number of the notes were secured by Theodore D. Wilhelm. While the purchaser may never realize on the greater number of notes, yet there are several which it is believed will be collectible in time. Judge Lynch believes that he did well in his work here, having but the above sum uncollected or unsettled out of a total of over \$350,000. —Wooster Republican.

## THE NEWS BY WIRE.

Great Britain Ready to Destroy Russian Fleet.

## ROJESTVENSKY MAKES CHARGES

Says England Would Have Annihilated His Squadron Had He Won the Fight in the Sea of Japan—Suicide of Prominent Physician of Alliance.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 3.—(By Associated Press.)—Admiral Rojestsvensky, with the permission of the minister of the marine, publishes a letter in the Novoe Vremya saying that the British fleet was in readiness to destroy the Russian fleet if the battle of the Sea of Japan had gone in Russia's favor. He says the admiral of the British fleet concentrated his forces at Wei-Hai-Wei in expectation of receiving orders to annihilate the Russian fleet.

## A CALL ON CHAUNCEY.

Resolutions Requesting Him to Resign from Senate.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 3.—(By Associated Press.)—Senator Brackett, of Saratoga, today introduced a resolution in the state Senate requesting that Senator Chauncey M. Depew resign forthwith his seat in the United States Senate. The resolution alleges that the revelations of Depew's connection with the Equitable Life Assurance Society have caused a total lack of confidence in his ability to represent the people in the Senate.

## SUICIDE AT ALLIANCE.

Prominent Physician Shot Himself Through Head.

Alliance, O., Jan. 3.—(By Associated Press.)—Dr. S. M. King, a prominent physician of this city, committed suicide today by shooting himself through the head. Several months ago he filed a sensational suit for divorce against his wife. Letters found among the belongings of the dead man today indicate that a reconciliation was about to be effected.

## THE FIGHT IS ON.

First Battle in the Latest San Domingo Revolution.

Cape Hatien, Jan. 3.—(By Associated Press.)—Advices from Puerto Plata say that General Roderi Guiz, commanding the troops of Morales, attacked Puerto Plata, fighting from 10 to 5 o'clock yesterday, when they retired. A number were killed and wounded on both sides. Another attack is expected.

## KILLING REVOLUTIONISTS.

Many Summary Executions at Moscow.

Moscow, Jan. 3.—(By Associated Press.)—According to stories in circulation here, the number of summary executions of revolutionists is large. Mr. Smith, an Englishman and proprietor of machine works here, which were accidentally burned yesterday, says he personally witnessed a number of executions.

## BANK BLOWN UP.

Burglars Fail to Secure Money in the Safe.

Chillicothe, O., Jan. 3.—(By Associated Press.)—Four men blew open the safe in the Spargur-Hullitt bank, at Bainbridge, in this county, during the night. The building and bank fixtures were wrecked, but the burglars failed to get to the money in the safe, apparently being frightened by the explosion, and escaped.

## NEW COUNCIL WAS ORGANIZED

Remeley is Vice President and E. J. Stewart Clerk.

## COMMITTEES WERE APPOINTED.

The Light Committee Will Meet the Officials of the Light, Heat and Power Company With Reference to a New Contract.

The old council met at 7:10 o'clock Tuesday evening with all members present except Mr. Heyman. The journal was read and President Frantz was given a vote of thanks for his work as presiding officer. The old council then adjourned.

Councilmen Remeley and List escorted President Schott to the chair. The new council was called to order and Councilman Remeley was elected vice president by a unanimous rising vote. The names of E. J. Stewart and G. G. Paul were presented as candidates for clerk. Mr. Stewart received six of the seven votes and was declared elected. He took his position after being sworn in by Mayor Frantz.

President Schott then announced the standing committees as follows: Ways and Means—Graybill, Remeley and Brownwell.

Streets and Alleys—List, Graybill and Schultz.

Paving and Grading—Remeley, Ryder and Brownwell.

Sewers—Schultz, Brownwell and Ryder.

Claims and Accounts—Ryder, Graybill and List.

Railroads—Harrison, Remeley and Schultz.

Water—Harrison, Graybill and Brownwell.

Gas and Electric Light—List, Harrison and Graybill.

Fire Department—Remeley, Ryder and List.

Prison and Police—Ryder, Schultz and Harrison.

Judiciary—Brownwell, Schultz and Harrison.

Fees and Salaries—Brownwell, List and Ryder.

Printing—Schultz, Remeley and Graybill.

City Hall—Harrison, List and Brownwell.

The new light committee was instructed to meet the officials of the Massillon Light, Heat and Power Company to see if any agreement could be reached concerning the making of a light contract. This action will delay, at least, the contemplated action of the board of public service in advertising for bids for street lighting. An ordinance was passed notifying the Light, Heat and Power Company that the council is willing to have the streets lighted during January at the same rate per light as was done under the old contract.

Solicitor Kratsch notified the council that a lawsuit pertaining to paving in Henry street would soon be called in common pleas court. He also notified the council that a relative of his was interested in bringing the suit and if the council saw fit to have any other legal talent or to give assistance, the matter would be considered in a favorable light. The question was referred to the judiciary committee.

The printing committee was instructed to procure cards bearing the list of committees with a list of the fire alarm boxes and their location on the back.

Mr. Remeley thanked the members for the honor conferred in electing him vice president.

Bills were paid and Councilman Schultz, after many vain attempts, succeeded in securing the floor to move an adjournment. As the time for the annual banquet was at hand, the motion found a ready second and was carried with much acclaim.

It is possible that the council will meet in another week to take up matters of importance which were not considered at the Tuesday evening meeting.

## LYNCHINGS IN TWO STATES.

Mississippi and Louisiana Hold Life Cheaply.

New Orleans, Jan. 3.—Twenty-six lynchings took place in Louisiana and Mississippi in the year 1905. Mississippi has twenty of this number to her credit, nearly all of which happened in the hot summer months. The list of causes for which the men were lynched is as follows:

Mississippi—Criminal assault 2, attempted criminal assault 3, entering women's rooms 2, author of insulting letter to a woman 1, murder 4, attempted murder 2, accessories to murder 2, assault and battery 2, firing on officers 1, threats 1.

Louisiana—Attempted criminal assault 1, murder 2, attempt to murder 2, trivial offense (victim refused to surrender to police) 1.

## NEARBY TOWNS.

## PIGEON RUN.

Pigeon Run, Jan. 2.—A surprise party was held in the large barn of C. M. Poorman, on Thursday evening last, being a surprise in honor of Miss Edna Poorman. There were present about one hundred guests, the affair being one of the pleasantest events that has happened in this vicinity for years.

Music was furnished by Joe Sanderson on his large phonograph. The out of town guests were Forest Poorman, of Ashland; Lloyd Rowe, of Shanadore, O.; the Misses Joy and Gale Huston, of Leetonia, and Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Whitmore, of Navarre. At 10:30 supper was served to the guests and all helped themselves to the refreshments, such as oysters, etc. Many presents were received from the guests.

Several are on the sick list at present. John Collier is draining his farm. A series of meetings were started at the Chapel church on New Year's evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Christman, of Navarre, visited at the home of the latter's parents over Christmas.

The Klondike mine is working steadily.

## URBAN HILL.

Urban Hill, Jan. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Buttermore and son Russell, of Massillon, spent Sunday at this place.

The funeral of Mrs. John Wilson, who died Sunday, was held at the U. B. church on Tuesday. Interment in the U. B. cemetery.

Miss Almira Buttermore will leave on Tuesday for Westerville college, where she will continue her studies of music.

Mrs. Hugh Wilson spent Christmas at the home of her brother, Charles Fulton, of New Waterford.

Mrs. Henry Erb and Mrs. Charles Oberlin, of Sixteen, visited at the residence of Charles Herbst on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Herbst, of near Pittsburg, spent the holidays with the former's parents, of this place.

Mrs. Felton and daughter have returned home after spending two weeks with relatives in the western part of the state.

Howard Farmer and Harry Herbst left Tuesday for Manchester, where they have found employment.

Miss Helen Dittmar spent several days with friends in Orrville.

Miss Jessie Farmer is visiting in Akron.

A crowd of our people attended church services at North Lawrence on New Year's evening.

Miss Jennie Fulton and father spent Christmas at East Greenville.

## CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, Jan. 4.—William Molson, of Pleasant City, and Fred Molson, of Baltic, recently visited their parents at this place.

Miss Emma Zink returned Monday to Cleveland, having been summoned here by the death of her mother, the late Mrs. Zink.

Mrs. John James, of this place, and daughter, Miss Mary James, of Massillon, attended the funeral of a relative Saturday at Alliance.

Mr. and Mrs. Christ Klein are visiting friends in Mineral City.

Mrs. Louis Hare and Mr. and Mrs. James C. Beitel, of New Portage, spent a few days with relatives in town last week.

Shad White enjoyed several days with relatives in New Portage early in the week.

Frank Hoover and niece, Miss Hoover, returned Sunday to Berlin, after a short visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Hoover.

William Archibald, of Navarre, spent Sunday with his parents near town.

Mrs. Anna Stuhldreher and Miss Stuhldreher were the guests of Canton relatives New Year's day.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Honig, of Massillon, spent a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Preece, at Forty Corners.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Au, of Massillon, called on friends here over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glutting gave a family dinner at their home on New Year's day. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Herman, of Massillon, and Charles Glutting, of East Greenville, were present from out of town.

Miss Myrtle A. Miller, who left last summer for an extended visit with her father, William A. Miller, in Spokane, Wash., formerly of Massillon, in a recent letter to friends here informed them that she is boosting for the Massillon Tigers.

An agreeable surprise was perpetrated by the members of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony W. Leonard on Christmas day by entering under the parental roof in the forenoon, bringing several turkeys and many large baskets filled with good things to eat. Dinner and supper were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard were also presented with a Morris chair as a Christmas gift.

## NAVARE.

Navarre, Jan. 4.—Walter Miller, while skating on the canal New Year's day, broke through the ice. He escaped with a bad wetting.

Mrs. John Carroll, of Cleveland, spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bowers.

Miss Bessie Mercier has returned to Cleveland after spending the holidays with her parents here.

Leroy Foster resumed his studies at Ada on Wednesday.

Miss Mary Mumertz, of Akron, and Mrs. John Herrick, of New Philadelphia, spent New Year's with their parents here.

## GENOA.

Genoa, Jan. 4.—The roads are in a bad condition with the freezing and thawing.

Mrs. Byron Whitmer, of Bolivar, visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Marchand, during the holidays.

Mrs. Grant Brothers took a trip to Canton Saturday.

Mrs. Alonzo McHenry, of Genoa, has returned home after spending two months with relatives in New Jersey.

Miss Grace Moscoppe is spending the holidays with her parents.

The teachers of the public schools gave their pupils a treat last Friday.

Miss Elsie McHenry started last week to New York, where she will make her home.

Henry Indorf has been laid up with a lame back.

## NEWMAN.

Newman, Jan. 4.—A happy and prosperous new year to all connected with The Independent.

Miss Irene Prosser came home from Pittsburg to spend the holidays with her parents.

Elmer Dehoff and family, of Urban Hill, and W. L. Dehoff, of Massillon, were the guests of their mother, Mrs. Barbara Dehoff, New Year's.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jones, of Massillon, and Mr. and Mrs. William Allen, of Genoa, spent New Year's with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Rummans.

Charles Gainey, aged 85 years, spent part of the holidays with his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Fahs, at Massillon.

Mr. and Mrs. Prentice, of Sandusky, spent a few days the past week with Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Prentice.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Morgan and daughter Jennie, of New Philadelphia, and Miss Jennie Miller, of East Greenville, were guests of the Prosser family part of last week.

Charles H. Williams, of Byesville, but formerly of Newman, is a candidate for state auditor of the miners' organization.

The many friends of Mrs. Sadie E. Masters will be pleased to learn of her resigning her position of stenographer for the wholesale firm of Shaffer & Black, at Canton, to accept a similar position at an increased salary for the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad at Columbia yards.

Mr. Holl, of Canton, made a complete survey of the Williamson farm last week.

Mrs. Mary C. Weidner and son Calvin returned home Tuesday after spending ten days with her son, William Weidner, at Portsmouth.

Ed R. Davis, of the Ohio State university, and Miss Charlotte Roderick, of the Dennison university, spent part of their vacation with Newman friends.

Mrs. W. A. Harrold and son Rawland, of Wooster, visited friends at her old home part of last week.

The trustees of Lawrence township met at Canal Fulton Tuesday and organized by electing William Findley president. The officers elected at the November election qualified and their bonds were approved. The board has selected the first Friday in each month as their regular meeting day.

From bills printed by The Independent we notice that William C. Shaw will have a big public sale on the Williamson farm Wednesday, January 10. We understand Mr. Shaw contemplates locating somewhere in the West.

Our Sunday school elected officers for the year 1906 last Sunday morning as follows: Superintendent, A. L. Williams; assistant superintendent, Joseph Griffith; secretary, George Williams; treasurer, Mrs. M. F. Williams; librarian, L. H. Dehoff; assistant librarian, Joseph E. Rakston; organist, Miss Eva Dehoff. The reports show the school to be in excellent condition, numerically and financially.

The Buddy mine has shut down pending the repair of the air shaft, which caved in recently. It is expected that the mine will be in operation Monday.

Edward Thomas, of Navarre, but at present working at Pittsburg, visited at the Griffith home Tuesday.

The Misses Jane and Ada Davis visited Massillon friends part of last week and while there were the guests of honor at a party given by Miss Hattie Davis, at her home in Duncan street.

J. D. Evans made a business trip to Canton Tuesday.

Several of our people went to Massillon New Year's day to say goodbye to Ed R. Davis and Miss Charlotte Roderick, on their return to their respective schools.

## WEST LEBANON.

West Lebanon, Jan. 4.—Miss Lizzie Lewis and Miss Florence Minger visited Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCarty over New Year's, at North Lawrence.

John Minger, who has been ill for a few days, is now working again.

There will be literary at McFarren's school on Friday night.

A dance was given at West Lebanon on New Year's evening.

## Card of Thanks.

We hereby tender our thanks to the neighbors and friends who so kindly assisted us during the illness and death of our father, George E. Rogers; also the quartette for music rendered and for flowers from the following lodges: Anglo Saxons, Loyal Council D. of A., No. 22, and Stark Hive No. 288, Ladies of the Maccabees. The Children.



## Pre-Inventory Sale Bargains

Every section of this store offers you chances to save which are unequalled for price attractiveness.

The Dress Goods Offerings are most exceptional ones and in each of the sale lots the biggest kind of bargains await your coming.

## Pre-Inventory Sale of Dress Fabrics.

One table of white checked Nainsooks, fleeced back tennis goods and a lot of fancy plaid and checked half wool materials to close out at 64c

Light colored Albatross, all wool Batiste, and a lot of all wool, silk and wool and fancy flannel Waistings. All 50c values at 29c

One table of Thin White Goods—plaids and dotted swisses; fine checked and striped Dimities; values up to 25c yard. This sale 12c

One lot of camels hair, hop sacking, plain and mixed Suitings, Venetians and a lot of fancy high class Dress Goods, colors and black, on a center aisle table, values up to \$3.00. Closing out in this sale 98c

One lot of Black Silk: remainder of our silk 60" wide, 45 inches 1c

One table mixer 5c

On plaids, Broadc. ends....

One lot stripes, spc quality. 5c







MESSAGE TO OHIO SOLONS

Governor Herrick's Valedictory Deals With Legislative Topics.

VARIOUS REFORMS FAVORED

**Mooted Question of What Should Be Done With the Canals Ought to Be Decided by a Vote of the People. Abolish the Fee System and Enact a Salary Law—Banish the Lobby. Other Recommendations.**

Columbus, O., Jan. 1.—In his final message to the legislature Governor Herrick advocates some important reforms, especially with reference to the lobby, the canals and elections. The governor also embraced the opportunity to offer in detail a defense of his administration.

He said: The Seventy-seventh general assembly meets in the midst of material and industrial prosperity such as Ohio has never before experienced. Agriculture is thriving in an unusual degree; labor is well employed; the public debt has been paid; there is a balance of about \$3,000,000 in the treasury, and the present revenues are sufficient to meet all proper and reasonable demands for the expenses of the state government.

All citizens may take a just pride in the fact that the administration of our state affairs is free from scandal, and our public institutions are being managed with increasing efficiency and economy.

**The State's Finances.**

On Nov. 15, 1903, the balance in the state treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund was \$2,434,654.77, and the total sum available for general revenue purposes was \$3,045,232.47.

During the same year the sum of \$6,048,002.48 was paid from the general revenue fund in discharge of the general expenses of the state government.

This left a balance in the treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund, at the close of business Nov. 15, 1904, of \$2,002,229.93. The total receipts paid into this fund during the fiscal year ending Nov. 15, 1905, amounted to:

Taxes from liquor traffic.....\$1,296,597.32  
Taxes from excises.....1,316,590.42  
Corporation fees.....1,083,402.51  
Taxes from insurance companies.....971,585.98  
Convict labor.....210,133.81  
Inheritance tax.....372,020.48  
Other sources.....567,021.78

Balance to credit of general revenue fund.....\$6,307,271.31  
Or \$287,698.28 more than on Nov. 15, 1904.

Since the payment of the last of the bonded debt of the state in July, 1903, there has been no need for a levy for a sinking fund except to pay the interest on the so-called irreducible debt. Properly speaking, it is not a sinking fund, but it provides no money for the eventual payment of a debt. It is a perpetual obligation of the state to raise by a special levy an amount equal to the interest upon the total sum realized from the sale of certain lands ceded to the state by the general government for educational purposes.

On Nov. 15, 1903, there was a balance to the credit of this fund of \$146,682.60. On Nov. 15, 1905, there was a balance of \$257,972.65. This increasing balance has been occasioned by the fact that the grand duplicate of the state has been growing while the rate of this special levy has remained stationary. A calculation shows that the present levy for the sinking fund could be reduced from 18.100 mill to 12.100 mill. As there is no lawful purpose to be served in creating a balance, or continuing a surplus in this fund, I recommend that the levy be reduced.

The balance in the treasury to the credit of this fund on Nov. 15, 1905, was \$135,109.41. There was paid out of this fund during the year 1905 the sum of \$1,974,645.99, making a total available for this purpose of \$2,292,815.40. The balance to the credit of this fund on Nov. 15, 1904, was \$178,507.55. The receipts during the year, principally from the levy upon the grand duplicate, were \$2,125,189.65. There was paid from this fund during the year 1905 the sum of \$2,125,388.90, leaving a balance to the credit of the fund on Nov. 15, 1905, of \$177,908.20.

The present tax levy for common schools, if maintained, will, by reason of the increasing grand duplicate of the state, yield increasing revenue, both in the aggregate and per capita, from year to year.

The balance in the treasury Nov. 15, 1904, to the credit of this fund was \$125,476.62. The amount received from county treasurers and other sources during the year 1905 amounted to \$467,470.45. The total amount available during the year was \$593,347.07. There was paid out of this fund during the year 1905 the sum of \$430,677.63, leaving a balance on Nov. 15, 1905, of \$162,770.44.

**Total Expenditures.**

The following table shows the actual expenditures of the state government for the two years ending Nov. 15, 1904, and Nov. 15, 1905, respectively. These figures include under the item of general expenses not only the disbursements for current needs, but the cost of new buildings and improvements at state institutions and all appropriations for whatever purposes.

General expense.....\$6,042,002.48  
Sinking fund.....284,462.83  
Com. School.....2,114,307.65  
University.....394,463.71

Total.....\$8,836,236.67

For the next two years, 1906 and 1907, there is no reason why the expenditures of the state should be greater than they have been for the last two years, and no necessity for increasing the revenues.

The Seventy-fifth general assembly adopted the policy of removing from real and personal property all state taxes for general revenue purposes, leaving only the levy upon the grand duplicate of 1.35 mills for the use of the sinking fund, the common school fund and the university fund. This was a restoration of 2.59 mills, and with respect to the sinking fund levy, the total levy for state purposes may be still further reduced to 1.29 mills on the dollar.

The people of Ohio have come to regard as their state policy a system of taxation which relieves real and personal property from the entire burden of the state's ex-

penditures other than for educational purposes. The total receipts of the general revenue fund, derived from the various excise taxes, corporation fees and other sources, exclusive of a direct levy, amounted last year to more than \$6,000,000, and of this sum more than \$3,000,000 came from the Willis law, the Cole law and the insurance law, passed in 1902.

This policy of the state to relieve the homes and farms of the people from taxation for state purposes, and to place the burden upon those who enjoy special privileges from the state, is both wise and just and should not be disturbed. It should be carried still farther, so that ultimately no tax whatever is imposed upon real estate or personal property for any state need. The effect of this will be to completely distinguish the method employed by the state in raising revenue for its support from that employed by the local taxing authorities in raising revenue for local purposes. This policy accomplishes two purposes: First, our citizens, who by their thrift and industry have acquired their homes or farms, receive that consideration to which they are entitled, while other forms of wealth are made to bear a more just proportion of the expenses of government. Second, the separation of state and local taxes does away with the injustice resulting from the discovery of new sources of revenue or a return to the old method of raising money for the support of the state government by a levy upon real and personal property.

To repeal any of the laws which have made possible this relief of the owners of homes and farms would necessitate either the discovery of new sources of revenue or a return to the old method of raising money for the support of the state government by a levy upon real and personal property.

**The Inheritance Tax.**

In line with this policy of relieving real and personal property from the burdens of taxation for state purposes have been the several inheritance tax laws passed by the legislatures of Ohio during the last ten years. The first of these laws was an act in 1894 putting a tax upon collateral inheritances. It has been sustained by the supreme court of the state, and is today another passed by the same general assembly fixed a tax upon the right to direct inheritances, but a technical objection condemned the act when submitted to the test of constitutionality, and the state derived no revenue from it. These acts were passed by the legislature without any division on party or political lines, and were supported almost unanimously in the general assembly. The new direct inheritance tax law which was passed at the last session of the legislature is in all respects like the earlier one, except that it avoids the constitutional objections, and has been sustained by the supreme court. It produced last year for the general revenue fund of the state \$372,020.48, the largest of the largest laws of this character in force in any state in the Union. It entirely exempts small estates, thus relieving heirs of limited means, and puts the burden upon those who are best able to bear it. The rate of 2 per cent is much smaller than is exacted in many states and is only one-half as large as that imposed by New York. Inheritance tax laws are now in force in 21 states. This form of taxation, although very old in other countries, has been of modern growth in America. It existed in but three states as late as 20 years ago. Ten years ago it had been adopted in nine states; 12 states have passed such acts within the last decade, and most of them within the last five or six years. In almost every instance where such acts have been repealed, or declared unconstitutional, they have been re-enacted later in some modified form. Their general purpose is to secure some fair and reasonable toll for the support of the government from those who inherit unearned or accumulated wealth, and so far as this purpose is concerned, such laws are in harmony with modern thought on the subject of taxation and will grow in favor as the principle they express is understood.

In response to the suggestions contained in the inaugural address of the governor two years ago, at the last session of the general assembly an act was passed requiring that the funds of the state lying idle in the treasury be deposited with banks under certain safeguards and upon ample security for the purpose of earning interest thereon for the use of the general revenue fund. This law produced last year \$44,281.13. This return justifies its enactment. If it were amended and strengthened in some respects, it could be made to produce a larger revenue with equal safety. There is no reason why state funds, even though subject to constant checking should not earn an average of 2 1/2 per cent per annum. I understand that at present the depository banks for counties are special and possibly unconstitutional, and that the funds of the state are deposited in various banks and school districts the duty of placing the public funds on interest under proper safeguards and restrictions is merely optional with the local authorities. A general county law should be passed. The deposit of public funds should be made compulsory. The public should get the full benefit of the money, which otherwise would be idle in the treasuries or yield a profit to secretly favored banks.

**The 17 State Institutions.**

More than half the money spent by the state of Ohio from the general revenue funds is used for the support of our 17 state institutions. Last year the total sum disbursed from this fund was a little more than \$6,000,000, and the total amount spent for the state institutions was nearly \$3,500,000. There has been a steady increase in these expenditures, but more largely by the fact that our state institutions, on account of the lack of money to keep them up, had fallen into a lamentable condition of disrepair, and had dropped farther and farther to the rear of modern methods and improvements. During the last four years the state institutions have been greatly improved out of current revenues available. The general assembly of 1902 passed an act making it unlawful after June, 1903, to keep any insane persons or epileptics in the county infirmaries of the state, but adjourned without appropriating money to provide sufficient facilities at the proper state hospitals for these unfortunate cases. Additional accommodations have been added and are now being provided out of current revenues, and it is gratifying to report that within a very few months the proper state institutions will be able to give an asylum to all insane and epileptics in the state.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary expenses thus cast upon the state in maintaining the last two years has been materially reduced over any previous period, and this has been accomplished despite high prices for the necessities of life. I believe, further, that all supplies, so far as possible, that are purchased by the trustees or officers of state institutions should be furnished upon competitive bids.

Notwithstanding the fact that no law has been passed making competitive bidding compulsory, an effort has been made both by my predecessor and myself to bring about the adoption of this policy in the management of the business affairs of the state institutions.

I now again recommend and urge the enactment of a law making it mandatory upon all those in charge of the state institutions to purchase their supplies, so far as practicable, in the open market under competitive bids.

I desire to call attention to what I regard as extravagances in matters pertaining within the control of the general assembly. The first of these is the employment of unnecessary attendants and assistants for taking care of the legislative halls, both during the session and after its adjournment. Section 104 of the Revised Statutes makes the adjutant general the custodian of the state house and grounds, and charges him with the duty of preparing both the senate and the house for the reception of the general assembly at the commencement of each regular and extra session. This work may be done by the adjutant general with the labor force regularly employed by him, and the custom of employing additional and unnecessary help should be discontinued.

Another item of expense recurring at each session, which, in the interest of economy and public service, ought not to be allowed hereafter is the appropriation of thousands of dollars at each session for printing flow's Historical Collections for distribution among the members of the two houses. The state ought to retire from the publishing business, except for the printing of public documents, pamphlets and other public documents, and to limit the proceedings of the legislature or the work of some department or institution of the state government. Such publications are legitimate and proper, but they do not appropriately include either histories for free distribution, nor in some sense biographical annals, and similar unnecessary expense long sanctioned by legislative custom is that occasioned by the visits of the various committees of the general assembly, together with their attaches and invited guests, to state institutions or elsewhere in the supposed public interest at the public expense. These visits have become a burdensome expense to the institutions and often partake more of the nature of a social than of a business function. I suggest that this matter be considered by the finance or other committee which may find it necessary to visit state institutions during the coming session, and that the custom be discontinued of paying the expenses or providing the entertainment of any persons not members of such committees and not necessarily present in the interest of the state.

**Ohio Penitentiary.**

The board of managers of the Ohio penitentiary in their last three annual reports have made various recommendations which were submitted. It is a recognized fact that a new penitentiary is needed. A new site should be secured as soon as possible. The penitentiary is situated on about 24 acres of valuable land at the heart of the city of Columbus. If this land could be sold for what it is worth and the proceeds used in the purchase of a site of several hundred acres within a short distance of the capital, where the prisoners could be employed in raising farm products for their own consumption, it would result in a saving to the state, would provide a more healthy occupation for the inmates and would, to a large extent, eliminate convict competition with free labor. The tendency of the times is to make prisons more reformatories and less punitive and Ohio should occupy advance ground on this subject.

**Ohio's Waterways.**

The Seventy-fifth general assembly, by an act passed April 18, 1902, declared for the maintenance of the present canal system. The Seventy-sixth general assembly appropriated for the canals \$412,118.11 and earnings amounting to \$211,421.62, making a total of \$623,539.73 for the emergency fund, since the adjournment of the legislature, allowed deficiency appropriations in the sum of \$70,000 for repairs. The total revenues from the canals was \$211,421.62, showing a loss to the state of \$282,118.31.

We must either rebuild the canals or abandon them. It will not do to go on forever declaring that no one can or should undertake to call our "water ways" and then permit them to sink gradually into a worse condition of ruin and wretchedness.

It is generally assumed that it will require approximately \$10,000,000 to put the canal system in a condition to furnish transportation facilities throughout the state. Such an undertaking or any other of this kind would make imperative a constitutional amendment, for the limit of state indebtedness now authorized is \$750,000.

I recommend that the general assembly face this question squarely, and put it squarely to the people in some form that will permit a definite answer to the question, "What shall we do with the canals?" A practical way of presenting this problem would be to ascertain from expert engineers the cost of modernizing our canals so as to give the people of this state a system of artificial waterways connecting the lakes with the river. When such cost is ascertained let the question of amending the constitution so as to authorize the issuance of the necessary bonds to fair and reasonable terms, and let them say by the adoption or rejection of such amendment whether they want to keep the canals or abandon them. If they want to keep them, the duty is plain and the way is clear. If they want to abandon them, then this great asset of the state, which is represented by these valuable strips of territory crossing our domain, should be sold or leased, not to any favored corporation or individual, but to the highest bidder, upon such terms and for such purposes as will secure to the state the best return, both in money and in the service.

**Fees and Salaries.**

The present fee system of compensating county officers ought to be abolished at once. A general county salary law should be enacted before the adjournment of the session of the legislature. The which this message is addressed, the judges have declared for this reform. But more important still, the people have ordained it. The method of paying public officers and unknown and uncertain sum in fees for public services is not only antiquated but pernicious. The people have a right to know exactly what they are entitled to receive for the services they are entitled to fair and reasonable compensation. I do not believe in miserably salaries, but they ought not to be out of all proportion to the services performed, the responsibility incurred and the earning capacity of men in similar employment with private institutions or corporations. It is intolerable that any county officer in Ohio should receive as much more per annum than the president of

the United States, and it is unjust to the people who pay the bills that many county officers in this state should receive five to ten times what their services are fairly worth.

I earnestly recommend not only a county salary law, but the abolition of the fee system wherever it exists in the state. State officers, county officers, municipal, township and school officers should be paid fixed and specific sums for their services and all fees and perquisites of whatever character should be abolished.

In my inaugural address I recommended the passage of a law for the inspection of state banks and trust companies. The law enacted April 19, 1904, was a step in such legislation as will afford adequate protection to depositors and curb the right direction, but it falls short of meeting the public requirements. This act should be amended or supplemented to meet the needs of the public and to protect the public interests invested in these financial institutions.

**The Third House.**

I have had occasion frequently to speak against that greatest of evils which infests and inflicts legislative bodies—the professional lobby. I want now most earnestly to commend its abolition in Ohio. It is neither possible nor desirable to isolate members of the general assembly from the people. It is right and proper that executive and administrative officers of the state, who are the servants of the people, should keep in close touch with members of the legislature. In order to ascertain and carry out the necessary and desirable work of the public at large, or any citizens who are specially interested in some subject of legislation, should have full opportunity to appear before the proper committees in either house to be properly heard in any matter affecting the welfare of the state or the interests of any business or class of the people. But beyond these limitations all outsiders, whether legislators and outsiders, the work of legislation should be stopped, and all means of soliciting, importuning or demanding the enactment or repeal of laws or the allowance of appropriations should be prevented by the most rigid measures at the command of the general assembly.

I recommend the enactment of a law or the adoption of such rules, as will prevent the legislature and the legislative halls from being the scene of the lobby, and especially of those who represent private interests. Of course, the privileges of the floor of either house should not be extended to any persons except members of the general assembly, employees thereof, heads of state departments and accredited representatives of the press; but in addition to this, the halls, smoking rooms, corridors and committee rooms adjacent to either chamber should not be invaded or used at any time except by those actually engaged in work of or for the general assembly, and by those who come to participate in public hearings of legislative committees.

There is a creature, however, who more rightly deserves the scorn and contempt of men than the lobbyist. It is the man who is introduced for the purpose of extorting money from special interests. He is who often brings the lobbyists in self-defense to the legislature. Acting very naturally upon the law of self-preservation and desiring to protect themselves from threatened ruin, the owners of legitimate industries or the proprietors of proper and lawful businesses are often compelled to engage in the lobby, and are threatened to watch the progress of threatened attacks upon their private interests by those whose sole motive is to arouse this anxiety. No legislation will reach this situation. The sole remedy for it lies in the wholesome contempt which all members of the legislature should feel and show toward those who dare to introduce for the purpose of extorting money from special interests. He is who often brings the lobbyists in self-defense to the legislature. Acting very naturally upon the law of self-preservation and desiring to protect themselves from threatened ruin, the owners of legitimate industries or the proprietors of proper and lawful businesses are often compelled to engage in the lobby, and are threatened to watch the progress of threatened attacks upon their private interests by those whose sole motive is to arouse this anxiety. No legislation will reach this situation. The sole remedy for it lies in the wholesome contempt which all members of the legislature should feel and show toward those who dare to introduce for the purpose of extorting money from special interests.

**Primaries and Elections.**

I am earnestly in favor of the nomination of all county, municipal and other local officers by a primary election. I believe that conventions for such purposes should be abolished and that all aspects for office should be given an equal opportunity to be nominated by a direct vote of the people. I recommend that the primary election laws be overhauled and so amended to make the primary elections compulsory; to insure their honesty by the same methods as protect general elections; to have them conducted by the regular election officers of the county and precinct; to have all primaries held at the same time; that one party can not, through its irresponsible members, nominate another party's ticket; to conduct them at the public expense, and forbid any aspirant for office to pay an assessment for the privilege of submitting his claims for a nomination to the people.

The last general assembly passed two joint resolutions submitting to the electors of the county the two propositions, one to amend section 2 of article 12, so as to exempt from taxation all bonds issued by the state or any political subdivision thereof, and the other to be designated as article xvii and fixing the time of holding elections and the terms of public officers. It is not necessary to discuss the first of these amendments. It is now in force and probably requires no action on the part of the legislature.

The second of these amendments, however, imposes upon the present general assembly the most important duty it has to perform. This amendment provides that hereafter the election of all state and county officers shall take place in the even numbered years, while the election of all municipal, township and school officers shall take place in the odd numbered years, and authorizes the general assembly to pass such legislation as will adjust existing terms of office to the new order of things, and carry into effect this mandate of the people as expressed in their organic law.

**Need of New Hospitals.**

By authority of a joint resolution passed April 25, 1904, a commission was appointed to investigate locations and secure an option on land suitable for a state hospital for the insane.

The joint resolution requires the commission to report to the Seventy-seventh general assembly. It is the judgment of the board of state charities and the superintendents of our state hospitals for the insane that this hospital should be built, and I commend the report of the commission to your careful consideration.

In this connection, I desire to call your attention to the fact that a growing need has been manifested in recent years for some institution apart from all others where the criminal insane may be segregated for them at the penitentiary or at any reformatory, epileptic institution or imbecile asylum. They belong to a class by themselves and cases are constantly arising of some poor creature mentally deficient and irresponsible to the law, but with dangerous criminal tendencies. There are such unfortunate cases everywhere in the state, and I suggest that the general assembly consider the wisdom and expediency in providing for the proposed new asylum for the insane of making it such an institution as

our experience has shown the best interests of the state require.

By direction of the act of April 21, 1904, I appointed a commission to select and purchase land and erect thereon a state sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculous patients. This commission viewed a great number of sites in various parts of the state, and after most careful consideration selected a site, subject to certain conditions. I now recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made to erect buildings suitable to the needs of the institution proposed, and that this most humane work be pushed to completion.

**Roads and Mines.**

The state has been taken up the cause of good roads and the work should be promoted with energy and intelligence and generously supported. In accordance with the provisions of the act of April 13, 1904, creating the state highway department, Mr. Huston of Jefferson county was appointed commissioner. The appropriation by the last legislature was inadequate to carry on the active work beyond organization and the preparation of plans for future operations. The scope and power of this department ought to be broadened by the general assembly, and I recommend that an adequate appropriation be made for improving the public highways. There is no more important vital concern than the agricultural interests of the state as the movement for good roads.

It is found that there are no laws now governing the use of electricity in the operation of mines, and that the statutes on the subject of mining have become obsolete and inapplicable, except to the old methods of mining, and are long out of use. I recommend that this matter be given attention, and that additional legislation be passed to protect life and property in the mines in the state, in so far as the same is required by the modern methods employed in such industries.

**Government of Municipalities.**

There is no subject in which the people of the state are more vitally interested than the good government of their municipal corporations. That there should be a healthy political advancement and reform in our cities and villages is a matter of general interest and insistent demand. One of the brightest days in the history of Ohio was when the supreme court struck down the old special charters and special acts for the government of our municipalities and made necessary the passage of one uniform law. This law has now been in operation for about three years, and experience has shown that some of the features provided could, with advantage, be materially extended. I particularly refer to the optional features on the subject of the number of officers, and the merit system provided in the police and fire departments. The municipal code should be made still more flexible, so far as the constitution permits, and an opportunity given to reduce the number of officers provided for the smaller municipalities. The merit system should be extended to all city departments in the city government. The business of a municipal corporation should be managed like that of a private corporation. There is no reason why a man should be employed in the waterworks department or the health department or the street cleaning department or in any other place in the city service because he is a Democrat or Republican. He ought to be chosen simply because he is honest, capable, industrious and capable, and he ought not to be discharged unless he ceases to be one of these things. He ought not to be required to support any political organization, and he ought not to be permitted to contribute to any. Nothing would make bossism so unprofitable and unattractive as our municipalities as they are now managed. The present provision adopted as a part of the municipal code which gives the governor the power to remove mayors for misconduct should be repealed. It has been held inoperative by both the last administration under Governor Nash and the present one. Were it operative, it ought to be repealed, for it violates every principle of local self-government. Public officers should be removed by some authority representing their own constituents, and mayors who deserve removal ought to be tried either by the councils or through the proceedings in the probate court already providing for the impeachment and removal of all local public officers.

**Pure Food and Drugs.**

The state dairy and food commissioner, in his annual report, among other things, calls special attention to the many complaints that come to his department in regard to the violation of the poison and cocaine laws. No one seems to have statutory authority to enforce these laws and the public is without the protection of the law. The dairy and food department should have jurisdiction (which already has jurisdiction) already equipped for the proper enforcement of these laws, and I recommend that additional legislation along this line be given, and that the power of enforcement be placed with the dairy and food department.

The state board of pardons reports that during the last two years a very large portion of the cases submitted to it are of persons convicted under section 635 of the Revised Statutes for burglarizing uninhabited buildings. This section provides a minimum sentence of five years for such an offense, and in a majority of the cases it has been found that the execution of the law is a hardship. I suggest that the minimum sentence for this offense should be changed to one year.

**Monuments to Soldiers.**

Ohio has been generous in recognizing and commemorating the services and deeds of her soldiers. We now maintain three splendid institutions devoted to the care of soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans, and many army and navy cemeteries. Our battlefields are adorned with handsome tablets and monuments marking the lines and positions held by Ohio troops. But in one respect the state has not kept pace with many of her sister commonwealths; that is, in the erection of a distinctly state soldiers' and sailors' monument. I recommend that an appropriation be made for the erection of a suitable Ohio soldiers' and sailors' monument, either on the north or west approach to the capitol, in commemoration of the lives and deeds of Ohio's sons who have participated in any of the wars of the republic, to the memory of their living and those dead, or of their final resting place be where they sleep in obscure, unmarked graves.

**Residence for Governors.**

The last general assembly appropriated \$80,000 for a governor's residence. Owing to the excessive appropriations then made or pending, it was thought that the finances of the state would not admit of the expenditure at that time of the executive approval of the measure was withheld. It has long been a source of regret that the state of Ohio has not provided a home for the governor, and if the finances of the state will now permit, I recommend that an appropriation of not more than \$100,000 be made for the erection or purchase of such residence.

In concluding this message, I desire to acknowledge the assistance rendered me by the state officers and heads of departments in the work of the last two years, and to express my thanks for the uniform courtesy which has characterized the performance of all official duties. To the general assembly I express the hope that your session may be pleasant and harmonious and your deliberations result in the enactment of progressive legislation that will further the growth and development of the state. Respectfully submitted,

MYRON T. HERRICK, Governor.

LEGAL PHRASEOLOGY.

**What Some of the Terms Common to Court Practice Mean.**

To most persons the phrase "This indenture witnesseth" is as much Greek as the other common phrase "Witness my hand and seal." Yet both are relics of a time when these legal forms carried with them a significance not obtaining at present.

Legal documents were once engrossed upon parchment because paper cost so much more than dressed skin. The parchment was seldom trimmed exactly and the top was scalloped with the knife; hence the term "This indenture." Even where the lawyers have departed from the custom, still obtaining in England, of using parchment for their legal forms the phrase has been retained.

In the same way the signature of "hand and seal" is a relic of those olden times when only clerks and the clergy could wield the pen. It was the custom for the contracting parties to lay their hands upon the document in token of good faith, and there remained a smudge. As these original thumb marks were not easily identified, the gentry added their seals for the purpose of further establishing the validity of the document. It may not be generally known that a seal is still required in law, though the need for it passed with the spread of education, and the bit of a paper attested by the lawyer is as necessary as the signature to certain documents.

A court of law is a reminiscence of the time when justice sat in the open courtyard, and the "dock" is from a German word meaning a receptacle, while the "bar" is a Welsh word meaning a branch of a tree used to separate the lords of justice from their vassals.

The entire phraseology of the bench is reminiscence of the earlier days, but, having been proved proper, has been retained.—New York Herald.

**JAPANESE PAGODAS.**

**Earthquake Proof and Able to Stand the Severest Shock.**

The absence of buildings of any size and antiquity in Japan is ascribed to the destruction of them by the frequent earthquakes which occur. The only structures which seem to be earthquake proof are the pagodas which are erected before the temples. There are many pagodas which are 700 or 800 years old and as solid as when first built. There is a reason for this, and it lies in their construction. A pagoda is practically a framework of heavy timbers which starts from a wide base and is in itself a substantial structure, but it is rendered still more stable by a peculiar device. Inside the framework and suspended from the apex is a long, heavy bundle of timber two feet thick or more. This hangs from one end, and to the other end are bolted each of the four sides four more heavy timbers, and if the pagoda be very lofty still more timbers are added on to these. The whole forms an enormous pendulum which reaches to within six inches of the ground. When the shock of an earthquake rocks the pagoda the pendulum swings in unison and keeps the center of gravity always at the base of the framework. Consequently the equilibrium of the pagoda is never disturbed, and this is the explanation of the great age of many of them, when from their height one would suppose them to be peculiarly susceptible to the effect of an earthquake.

**Baffled.**

The word baffled now has a meaning entirely different from that applied to it 300 years ago. It is now understood to mean thwarted, failed or disappointed, but then it was applied to the process of degradation by which a knight was disgraced. A baffled knight was one who had been pronounced guilty of conduct unbecoming one of his order and had accordingly been shorn of his plumes, his sword was broken before his eyes, his knightly robe torn away, his spurs cut off with a cleaver, and after being publicly chastised he was declared to be baffled. The word is used in this sense by Shakespeare and other writers of that time.

**About Breathing.**

In the ordinary respiration of man sixteen or seventeen cubic inches of atmospheric air pass into the lungs twenty times a minute, or a cubic foot every five and one-quarter minutes, 274 cubic feet in twenty-four hours. The lungs hold 2.80 cubic feet. At each respiration 1.575 of oxygen is converted into carbonic acid gas. The nitrogen inspired and expired is exactly equal. During the act of inspiration the lungs have been found to be the coldest parts of the body.

**The Point of View.**

"It all depends on the point of view," he said reflectively. "What do you mean?" she asked. "Well, by way of illustration," he answered, "there's Mrs. Jones next door, who sings all day long. Looking at it from one point of view, we say, 'Happy woman!' and from another, 'Unhappy neighbors!'"

**Such Friends!**

Maude—Jack Huggins has been calling on me for nearly three months. I expect a proposal soon. Clara—Oh, Jack never loses things! It was at least five months before he proposed to me.—Chicago News.

**How She Liked Him.**

"Well, Maggie, you do you have been married a year. How do you like your husband?" "Sober, mum."—Houston Post.

**If Satan could love he would cease to be wicked.**

—St. Theresa.



# Industrial Review.

## THE RUSSELL & COMPANY.

The personnel of our firm remains the same, viz.: J. W. McClymonds, president; C. M. Russell, vice president; E. C. Merwin, second vice president and secretary; Jesse J. Pitts, treasurer, and C. O. Heggem, superintendent. We have just closed up a fairly satisfactory year, of about the same volume as last year. There has been a slight overproduction in the threshing machinery line, but, otherwise, our trade has been very good, and the crop prospects promise an increased demand for threshing machinery next season. This past year we have thoroughly introduced our steam road locomotives for heavy hauling, and our general utility engines for lighter work. Among those sold recently was a 50 horsepower locomotive to go to H. C. Harrison, Cerralvo, Mexico, which will be used for hauling forty tons of silver bullion from the mines near Cerralvo to the railroad, some twenty-two miles away. On the return trip coke will be hauled to the smelters. Another has been sold to Antonio Roig, Humacao, Puerto Rico, for hauling thirty tons of sugar in bags from the factory to the port, a distance of eleven miles. Others have been sold for plowing, hauling lumber, pulling road graders and scrapers, hauling saw logs, hauling stone for building roads and rolling same. A general utility engine has just been shipped to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., for the United States government. It has road roller front and removable cleats on the traction wheels, so it can be used for traction purposes as well as a road roller. This line is being widely advertised and promises to develop into quite a department of our business.

## THE HESS-SNYDER COMPANY.

In general our business during the year 1905 compares favorably with that of the preceding year. There has been a marked increase in the sale of Boomer furnaces, which is very gratifying, since we make a specialty of this line. Our new gas furnaces have met with much favor and are highly successful. We will continue to make some improvements and add several sizes to our present lines of not only furnaces but stoves also. Raw material is higher this year than it was last year, but we contemplate making no advance in prices of our produce. We look forward to a very successful year.

## REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

We have been steadily employed during the entire year except a portion of July and August, when repairs were made. The outlook for the iron and steel business for the year 1906 is very promising at this time for a large volume of business. The immense transportation of the crops this year is taxing the facilities of the railroads, resulting in heavy orders for equipment of all kinds requiring large quantities of iron and steel. Nearly all lines of manufacturing using iron and steel products have also purchased largely.

## RUSSELL ENGINE COMPANY.

Business for the past year has, in many respects, been different from anything we have yet experienced. The conditions have been constantly improving for the past two months and the shop at present is crowded with work. There is every indication of a busy year ahead of us and the general outlook is an improvement over anything we have seen in the past few years.

## A. HEYMAN & BROTHER.

We have done the customary business during the past year. The product of this concern is used largely in the mines. The business of the coming year will depend on the general mining conditions.

## MASSILLON-TOLEDO BRIDGE COMPANY.

Business during 1905 was excellent. There were some idle days due to the fact that shipments of material were delayed. The company looks forward to the best year in its history beginning January 1.

## THE MASSILLON IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

H. A. Croxton, president; F. F. Fisher, vice president; J. R. Dangier, secretary and assistant treasurer. The results of our business for 1905 have fully met our expectations. We have been able to operate every department of the mill to the utmost capacity during the entire year, and have run every single day with the exception of four legal holidays, which speaks well for the labor conditions as existing in Massillon today. The net gain in tonnage for 1905 as compared with 1904 will be approximately ten per cent. Pig iron, which is the basis of cast iron pipe manufacture, is enjoying an unusually period of activity. The consumption of pig iron during the previous year has been a little less than that of the year 1904, but the present writing pig iron is being manufactured and consumed in itself speaks well for the prosperity of the country. The year 1906 promises to be an unusually favorable one.

ble conditions. All iron and steel manufacturers have their order books well filled and the indications are that it will be a banner year for the iron and steel industries. We have contracts on our books for material that will run the plant to its utmost capacity for the first four months of the year, and unless something unusual or entirely unforeseen occurs, we see nothing that will interfere with running the plant to its full capacity during the year of 1906.

## FOREST CITY MOTOR CAR COMPANY.

This company is the youngest of Massillon's many industries, and while, up to this time, its pathway has been rough and rocky, yet we are pleased to say that we are now ready to take the people's money and orders for the spring delivery of Massillon made automobiles. We wish everybody else a happy and prosperous new year and we are going to make an honest effort to have a happy and prosperous new year ourselves.

## MASSILLON STEAM BOILER WORKS.

A. Oehl, proprietor, says the shop was operated with a reduced force during the past year. Several contracts for new work have been secured recently. The outlook for the coming year is flattering.

## W. R. HARRISON & CO.

Business in the agricultural implement line during the past year was fully as good as that of former years. With the exception of a few days' shut down for repairs, the shop was kept in operation all of the year.

## F. EDWARD SNYDER, GENERAL REPAIRING.

We have enjoyed an extensive repair business during the past twelve months. With the first of the year we will begin to manufacture a new novelty.

## J. R. SMITH, BICYCLE REPAIR.

Business in general during the past year has been satisfactory. There was a noticeable decrease in some lines of repairing, due to the fact that the bicycle was less popular than formerly.

## WEST SIDE CARRIAGE WORKS.

Meckel & Sons, proprietors, say the past year's business came up to expectations. Additional help was secured and a thoroughly equipped paint room was recently opened. Contracts have recently been secured for several jobs. The prospects for a good trade the coming year are bright.

## MASSILLON CARRIAGE WORKS.

P. H. Young says the company had an extensive trade on rubber tire and other vehicles, did a brisk repair business, disposed of many farm wagons and thinks the prospects are bright for another year's business.

## BROWN LUMBER COMPANY.

F. A. Brown says that business for the past year has been equal to that of former years and promises well for the coming year. The company has increased its planing mill facilities to accommodate the mill work orders, which have been larger the past year than ever before.

## SEGNER-LOEW LUMBER COMPANY.

The demand for lumber has been good during the past twelve months. The car shortage has been a handicap in getting our goods on the market. The average business was not as good as the preceding year. There is considerable building being talked of, which makes indications for 1906 good.

## ARCHER'S CARRIAGE WORKS.

Charles E. Archer says business during the past twelve months compares favorably with that of other years. Considerable new work was turned out and the demand for factory made vehicles was large. A horse shoeing shop has recently been opened in the factory, which is already well established.

## MASSILLON LUMBER COMPANY.

The business of the past year has been satisfactory and the shop has been busy every day. The outlook for next year is especially favorable.

## W. P. RHINE, BOX MANUFACTURER.

Business the past year has been exceedingly good. We operated the factory the entire year without a shut-down and employed six persons. The outlook is encouraging.

## WILLIAM F. WAGONER, AUTOMOBILE GARAGE.

The first year's business has been very satisfactory. We have repaired a great many automobiles during the year. The year 1906 promises to be a very successful one. Many more automobiles will undoubtedly be purchased during the coming season.

## BERNARDS' CABINET WORKS.

We have been in business but three months, but the patronage has justified our endeavors. The prospects are bright for next year.

## GUST RHINE'S STORE AND OFFICE FURNITURE FACTORY.

The business of the past twelve months has been the best in the history of the firm. During the year the factory was enlarged and several latest improved wood working machines were put in. A busy year in 1906 is anticipated.

## THE WARWICK COMPANY.

The Sippo Valley Mills has had an unusually successful year and the outlook for 1906 is very good. New machinery has been added which has increased the output, while the quality of our flour has been held up to the highest standard. We contemplate making some additional changes which will increase our capacity during the coming year. Our local business has been most satisfactory both in flour and feed. Our improved facilities for feed chopping has been appreciated and has caused this branch of the business to be well patronized.

## WEST SIDE MILLING COMPANY.

During the past year many substantial improvements were made and the capacity of the mill was doubled. With the increased output we were able to supply the demand by keeping the mill in continuous operation. A good business during the coming year is anticipated.

## HICKS-BROWN, MILLING COMPANY (NEAL MILL).

The mill was opened September 1, 1905. Business has been good compared to other mills throughout the country. The indications are favorable for a large trade the coming year.

## MASSILLON PAPER COMPANY.

Business with us during the past twelve months has been satisfactory. We received sufficient orders and had contracts which enabled us to operate our mill to its full capacity throughout the year. The profits, however, were small on account of the high cost of manufacturing, the increase in the cost of raw material, labor, coal, etc., being in greater proportion than the advance in the price of the finished product. As far as can be determined now, business during the coming year will be good. During the past summer we added a new department for the manufacture of patent folded paper carpet lining. To accommodate this a new brick building was erected. This department is now consuming a portion of the paper which we manufacture, and the carpet lining is being shipped to all parts of the United States. Our first foreign order was filled last week, which went to Australia.

## THE CIGAR TRADE.

The business in general has been very good. It averages about the same as the previous year. It has been very steady throughout the year.

## THE COAL COMPANIES.

While the exact outcome of the annual conference between the miners and operators, at which the scale will be signed, is still a matter of much surmise, yet the operators in the Massillon district generally feel that an agreement will be reached on the present basis. Rumors have been in circulation regarding the possible outcome of the conference, but it is the consensus of opinion among coal men that all will be adjusted without difficulty. Coal companies are complaining about scarcity of cars. Could the railroads supply all the cars necessary there would be an immense increase in the output, since it is this fact alone that prevents the mines being operated every day in the year. The solution of the problem rests with the railroads. It seems practically impossible for them to supply the necessary number of cars.

## MASSILLON COAL MINING COMPANY.

Our business has been enormous during the past year. The demand has been continually greater than the output and prospects for the coming year are very bright. Much, however, depends upon the ability of the railroads to furnish sufficient cars. Were this scarcity relieved, much more could be anticipated.

## SOUTH MASSILLON COAL COMPANY.

Business during the past year has been better than last year. The demand has been greater and the prices higher. The outlook is excellent.

## MIDVALE-GOSHEN COMPANY.

There has been a great scarcity of car service on the Baltimore & Ohio, which has handicapped shipping facilities. The price has been good considering the demand.

## POCOCK COAL COMPANY.

Our business during the past year was better than that of the preceding year. Scarcity of cars restricts output and for this reason it has decreased since August. Indications for the coming year are excellent.

## SOMERDALE COAL COMPANY.

At these mines located on the Wheeling & Lake Erie there has been a fair supply of cars and the demand has been good.

## NEWMAN CREEK COAL COMPANY.

Our bank has now been opened one year. The business during this time has been satisfactory and we look forward to a successful season in 1906.

## CITY ICE AND COAL COMPANY.

The City Ice and Coal Company began the manufacture of ice April 1. The output was twice as much as was expected. By reason of having a large coal yard, which enabled us to carry large tonnage, we have always had a good supply on hand, and we feel satisfied with our share of the business. We expect to greatly increase our tonnage during the coming twelve months.

## ARTIFICIAL ICE AND COAL CO.

Additional ice making machinery

was installed during the past year which enabled us to supply the increased demand.

## MASSILLON STONE AND FIRE BRICK COMPANY.

The volume of business for 1905 will be about as good as 1904. The average prices are lower, however. We hope that the sales next year will be better than they were this.

## MASSILLON CEMENT, STONE AND COAL COMPANY.

F. F. Flickinger, manager, says that business the past year was very good, considering the fact that stone products are just being introduced in this vicinity. The electrical driven mixer has proved a success and excellent results have been obtained. The capacity of the plant has been increased and an increase in business is looked for next year.

## SONNHALTER SAND AND STONE COMPANY.

We have had sufficient orders to keep the plant busy every day of the year. The outlook seems encouraging.

## MASSILLON BRICK COMPANY.

Business during the past year has been fair, although nothing extra. Indications point to a good ensuing year. There will be much street paving done, which always makes the brick business good.

## P. DIEFENBACHER & SON.

The cement block business has been good. During the coming year our plant will be moved to another location in the city. It will be enlarged to meet the increased demand for our product.

## KIMBLE & SEGNER GLASS BOTTLING MOULD COMPANY.

The demand for glass bottle moulds for the past twelve months has been much in excess of that of former years. We have secured several large orders recently and we look for very encouraging business during the next year.

## THE AMERICAN BOTTLE COMPANY.

Making allowance for the delay in starting, the past year has been one of the most successful in the history of the Massillon plants. We are at present employing 700 men and boys, and during 1905 \$375,000 in wages were paid out. Next year will exceed 1905 owing to the promptness in opening of the plants. The bottle business at the present time is in excellent condition.

## RHODES BOTTLE AND GLASS COMPANY.

The demand for bottles was exceptionally good this year. On account of the low price which the manufacturers made, however, the outcome is not gratifying. We began operations two months earlier this year than last and will run until July 1.

## ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Fred Scheer, agent, says that business with the Adams is unusually good. However, during the past twelve months it was much better than during previous years. With the general improvement throughout the country there is every reason to suppose that it will continue during the new year.

## UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.

Business during the year 1905 exceeded that of all previous years. We were compelled to increase our office force. The outlook for 1906 is very favorable.

## PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

A. Stempflay, agent, says that the Pacific Express Company has had a big increase in business during the past year. The office has been moved to large and comfortable quarters near the Wheeling & Lake Erie station. With the beginning of the new year the express company will have its work extended over the Toledo, Detroit & Ironton railroad. The prospects for next year are bright.

## WELLS FARGO EXPRESS COMPANY.

Agent, Charles L. Halter finds by comparison that the express business and the sum representing the money orders issued exceed that of last year.

## WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Business was about the same as in 1904. There was but little change over the amount of previous years.

## POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The business of the Massillon office was better this year than last and it is evident, from the present outlook that 1906 will show even better records than 1905. We expect to have an improved cable service next year and some extensive improvements are contemplated in the lines near Massillon.

## CENTRAL UNION TELEPHONE CO.

The past year has witnessed the installation of an entirely new inside plant, which makes it one of the most thorough styles of equipment in the state. Business last year has far exceeded anything in the past, both in the number of subscribers and in the toll business. Estimates have been prepared to equip the outside plant with cable. This will do away with aerial wires. The stringing of the cables will be commenced about April 1.

## MASSILLON TELEPHONE CO.

Our business during the past year has been prosperous and very satisfactory. We look forward to a good year in 1906.

## MASSILLON STEAM LAUNDRY.

Our business has been all that we

could expect. There has been an increase which has necessitated an increase in machinery and floor space. We have installed a water softener and a new washer. We consider it a very prosperous year.

## AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY.

Business ran thirty per cent higher than that of the previous year. In 1904 we employed fourteen persons; in 1905, twenty-six were employed. Last summer we installed a collar ironer, a dampener, a mangle, a wash machine, a water softener and a new one hundred horsepower boiler. We expect an increase of twenty-five per cent in our business next year, and in order to handle this we will be compelled to occupy two floors for laundry purposes.

## DIEHLENN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

We have had a good year in business, employing about the same number of hands as heretofore. The retail department we have opened in the clothing and shoe house, 24-26 East Main street, has made an increase in our business.

## MASSILLON SKIRT FACTORY.

Our business in 1905 was much in excess of former years. Trade is good and another busy year is anticipated. We are located at 65 South Erie street.

## BAMMERLIN BROTHERS.

Our business has been very satisfactory. An exceptionally fine holiday trade was a fitting close of a very successful year. It far exceeded anything we have had in the past. Prospects for 1906 are excellent. We will employ two more men during the winter.

## L. SHAUFF & COMPANY.

We have done an extraordinary business in confectionery during the past year and feel much encouraged by the outlook.

## S. H. OBERLIN CANDY COMPANY.

The S. H. Oberlin Candy Company has been in business two months but the business has been greater than was expected. The quantity of candy made and sold speaks well for the company's success.

## MASSILLON SIGN AND SHOW PRINT COMPANY.

This company began business April 16, 1904, since which time its factory has been in operation every day except Sundays and holidays, and one day which was the occasion of the employees' outing. The company has been compelled to run its plant on several occasions, all night and about four nights a week until 9:30. This year the volume of business from the beginning of the company's business year to December 1 has been more than double that during the same period last year. With the work on hand the indications are the second year's business will be more than double that of the first year. The company now has thirty-five people on its payroll, pays out from \$1,500 to \$1,800 a month in wages and the outlook for 1906 is exceedingly bright.

## THE STARK-TUSCARAWAS BREWERIES COMPANY.

In 1904 we sold 15,756 barrels of beer. In 1905, 15,845 barrels were sold, making an increase of 89 barrels. This is considered as very good since, as a result of our merger, we turned over on April 1, 1905, all our Canton customers to the Canton breweries, our Strasburg customers to the Canal Dover breweries and withdrew from Navarre, in favor of Canton. We consider the business during 1905 much better than that of previous years. A good year in 1906 is expected.

## THE OHIO CANAL.

Owing to the extensive repairs which were made on the canal between Akron and Cleveland, navigation has been light during the past season. The repairs are still going on. A new sluice way is under construction above the boat yard to carry off the large amount of water which is carried into the canal through the storm sewers. The greater mileage in paved streets has resulted in a large increase in the quantity of storm sewage. It is expected that when navigation is open the tonnage will be heavier than ever.

## ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The annual enrollment of pupils at the Massillon Actual Business College for 1905 has been as large, if not larger, than in past years. Business men in Stark and adjoining counties have come to know of the splendid training the school imparts to its pupils, and their calls for office assistants have steadily increased each year. The Actual Business College Company has with a fixed purpose and tireless energy steadily extended its interests in behalf of the education of young men and women of the state for business pursuits, and now conducts seven schools, located at Massillon, Wooster, Mansfield, Findlay, New Philadelphia, Uhrichsville and Coshocton. Home office, Massillon.

## THE RAILROADS.

The year 1905 was a season of unparalleled activity in local railroad business. Every railroad has experienced a large increase both in passenger and freight departments. This fact signifies that local industry is in a flourishing condition.

## THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Business in the freight department last year exceeded that of 1904 by \$60,000. With the exception of 1902, the past year was the best in the history of the company. There was an

increase every month over the months of 1904. While there has been no marked increase in local freight handling facilities, yet the company has maintained the service in the best possible manner. Nothing can be said regarding improvements during 1906, but the indications point to a very prosperous year. In the passenger department, business exceeded that of 1904, notwithstanding the fact that the world's fair business was very heavy. It was the best in the history of the company. Prospects for 1906 are very promising.

## THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILROAD.

Freight tonnage during 1905 surpassed that of all previous years. This increase is due to the opening of the through freight service. The amount of passenger business was most gratifying and the holiday traffic was very heavy. More men are being employed by the company in this city than ever before. About five hundred employees are now stationed here. The pay roll amounts to \$50,000 per month. The double tracking of the entire road is now conceded to be only a matter of time. Next summer will see large gangs of men connecting the long switches which now parallel the main track, and within a year the work will undoubtedly be completed. An excellent year in 1906 is anticipated.

## BALTIMORE & OHIO.

The passenger business during 1905 increased twenty-five per cent. Many improvements, including the new station and about sixty miles of double track, have been made. By the middle of 1907 it is hoped that the entire C. & O. division of the road will be double tracked. Work will be pushed forward next summer. When this is done the through New York-Chicago train will pass through Massillon, since by this route thirty miles are cut off. In the freight department there has been a marked increase and next year promises to exceed all previous records.

## CANTON-AKRON ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Business in both the passenger and freight departments was excellent during 1905, and very satisfactory. There was a large increase also in the express package business. The year 1906 promises to be a very busy one.

## THE EVERHARD COMPANY.

The demand for our products has been about as good in 1905 as it was in 1904. But in brick making a change of process from semi-dry to stiff mud let us into the market late and to a small extent curtailed our trade. In the sand business, the burning of one of our large mills reduced our output slightly. With improved equipment and good demand we are encouraged to believe that we will round up a very good business in 1906.

## Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect it.

How To Find Out. Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; if the sediment or settling indicates anything unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What To Do. There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention this paper and don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

Home of Swamp-Root.

On Chester street. Only a few lots left on this street. Chester street is curved, guttered and sewer, and is a very desirable residence street, convenient to the business center and all the factories. These lots are really worth from \$700 to \$800 each, but we will sell them while we own them at from \$350.00 to \$500.00.

## LOTS FOR SALE!

On Chester street. Only a few lots left on this street. Chester street is curved, guttered and sewer, and is a very desirable residence street, convenient to the business center and all the factories. These lots are really worth from \$700 to \$800 each, but we will sell them while we own them at from \$350.00 to \$500.00.

## JAMES R. DUNN,

Over 50 S. Erie St. Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and from 4 to 5:30 p. m.

## THOMAS BURD, Agent.

## DUFF'S COLLEGE,

located at PITTSBURGH, PA. Come to this great Financial and Manufacturing center for a BUSINESS EDUCATION; don't go to a small place where STENOGRAPHERS and BOOKKEEPERS are not required. Circulars. Wm. H. Duff, President.







# ITS ELEVENTH ANNUAL DINNER

Independent's New Year's Feast at Hotel Milleronian.

THE REV. L. H. BURRY, SPEAKER.

The Guests, Numbering 138, Dined to the Music of Howald's Orchestra and Sang Resounding Choruses Between the Courses—The Rev. Mr. Burry's Remarks.

The Independent gave its eleventh annual newboys' dinner at 1 o'clock on New Year's day at the Hotel Milleronian. The number present was one hundred and thirty-eight, and the guest of honor was the Rev. L. H. Burry, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran church, who made a brief address at the close of the dinner. Howald's orchestra furnished music. The affair was one of the best managed of all The Independent's parties and the cheer which the newboys gave for Mine Host J. D. Miller and his corps of assistants before they filed from the dining room was born of deep and heartfelt gratitude for benefits received.

As usual it was about 9 o'clock when The Independent's guests began to gather at the new Independent building in North Erie street and by 11:30 there was a dense crush in the newboys' waiting room. Before 12 they began to file, two by two, up to a desk in the counting room to register. This is an important function. Each boy removes his hat, straightens his necktie, moistens his pencil and inscribes his name and age opposite a number. The numbers are of absorbing interest. "Hi Jimmy, I was No. 24 last year; this year I'm No. 72," shouts one gentleman to another.

"Look at Johnny, he's printin'," remarks another. "I ain't goin' to sign," says a seller of papers, not The Independent, who is a guest for the first time. But strong young hands push him along and scornful pleasantries are leveled at his offending head. "You'll sign all right," they tell him with looks of meaning.

Urban Wallace was the youngest newsboy in the party. He is six years old and can write his name in regular copybook script, with handsome curly-cues to the capital letters. Most of the boys were well dressed. There was a large preponderance of red jerseys, but standing collars and artistic neckties were much in evidence.

At 12:45 the tickets were distributed and the line of march formed. Ten minutes later the handsomely set long tables in the dining room of the Hotel Milleronian were filled with expectant diners and in a reverent hush the Rev. L. H. Burry asked an eloquent blessing. Then the dinner was "on." The Rev. Mr. Burry and members of The Independent Company dined with the boys.

For a few minutes there was a comparative quiet and the notes of the orchestra floated festively through the big room. Then the first waitress appeared with a heavily laden tray of good sized bowls. "Soup, soup, soup," was a chorus immediately started, and which swelled to mighty proportions within half a minute. The soup was the first course of the following menu:

Consomme Royal Oxtail, a la Creole  
Celery Queen Olives  
Sweet Pickles Spring Radishes

Salted Peanuts  
Yellow Pickle, Espagnole  
Saratoga Chips  
Chicago Roast Beef, au Jus  
Mashed Potatoes Sugar Corn in Cream  
American Bronze Beauties, Stuffed  
Cranberry Sauce  
Cream Slaw  
Boiled Philadelphia Sugar Cured Ham  
Champagne Sauce  
Roast Loin of Pork, Apple Sauce  
Candied Jersey Sweets, B'owned  
Golden Wax Beans Sliced Tomatoes  
Lettuce Mayonnaise Veal Salad  
New Onions Hothouse Cucumbers  
Cream Fritters with Custard  
Mince Pie Apple Pie  
Macaroons Lady Fingers  
Vanilla Cream Oranges  
York State Full Cream Cheese  
Salted Wafers

Coffee Tea Milk  
The orchestra knew what to play. The dulcet tones of "Neath the Shade of the Old Apple Tree" had hardly begun when every boy laid down his fork. Such a chorus! Even the waitresses sang and the high notes of the last line nearly raised the roof. By this time all formality was laid aside. Some of the gentlemen were throwing bread at each other. William Adolentius Meyers opened his mouth wide to make a passing remark and George Henry Muhlenberg threw an olive into it. Mr. Meyers removed the obstruc-

tion and sent it playfully into the coffee cup of his right hand neighbor. There was the usual "ice cream" chorus. Lady fingers and macaroons disappeared into pockets. Oranges formed awful protuberances under small jackets. When every boy had eaten until he could eat no more, Manager G. C. Haverstack, of The Independent Company, called for silence and introduced the Rev. Mr. Burry. There was an instant hush.

"Boys," said Mr. Burry, "I know why you were asked to dinner, but at first I couldn't just understand why I was asked. I used to be a newsboy myself and I thought perhaps that was the reason I was invited. But now I know that I am to say a few words to you. Perhaps it will please you to hear in this connection the reply which was made to a minister who asked a friend on a certain occasion what he should speak about. 'About three minutes,' was the reply. (Loud laughter and applause). Anyway, I am going to ask your attention for about three minutes." Mr. Burry then told the boys that every one of them had a future before him and that honesty and high mindedness were the paths which led to fame and fortune. What other newsboys had done, he said, every one of them could do. Boys who had begun life by delivering papers now occupied positions of trust and confidence in their several communities. "Who knows," said the speaker in conclusion, "but what I may be addressing at this moment some future president of the United States, and with this possibility in mind I make a respectful bow to all of you."

The boys listened with deep attention and applauded vociferously at the close of the address. Then they gave three cheers for the Milleronian, the orchestra struck up a march and the guests filed out of the banquet hall.

The Independent's newboys guests were as follows:

Elmer Kiley, Ira McCauley, Leo Kiley, Charles Rohr, Urban Wallace, Melville Flynn, Sherman Adams, John Janosh, Lonnie McGreal, Karl Janosh, Harold Kammerer, Russell Banyard, Arthur G. Baldauf, Cletus Wampler, William Baldauf, John Charlton, Jasper Green, Russell Buttermore, George Huwig, Charles Kiefer, Conrad Kiefer, John Silvertorn, Charles Peritt, Harry Baus, John Burwell, Herbert Morgan, William Burrell, Lester Burrell, Richard Clemens, Milo Stoner, Joseph Graybill, Clifford Smith, Walter Greenfelder, Elmer Marsh, Robert Thackwell, Roland Humphrey, Edward Welch, Ralph O. Geis, Clarence Humm, Fred Paege, W. Youngblood, Willie Lach, Edward Hayden, John Brogden, Chester Manning, Joe Fenton, Frank Patton, Walter Heckendorn, Layton Patton, Glen Barber, John Morgan, Philip Schuhrliem, George Brooks, Argoe Ress, Leon Carey, Lawrence Smith, Albert Schaar, Edward Schaar, Leo Herman, James McPheter, Warren Mendlein, Melville Tasker, Harry Hoy, Edward Wantz, Warren Fetzer, Bruce Banyard, Ralph Wolf, Richard Smith, Elmer Hinchur, William Arthur, Victor Smith, Earl Diehm, Walter Radky, James Miller, William Engle, Victor Buchanan, Charles Sailer, Griem Myers, Arthur Zorger, Otterbein Ames, Karl Shanower, George Leonard, Howard Mills, Owen Carver, Vance Kelly, Harold Seits, Victor Paul, Chester H. Young, Harry Gould, Edward Dibell, Charles Frederick, Leonard Pettit, John R. Miller, Fred Heyman, Jacob Austin, Elmer Bevan, Perry Slusser, Levi Cecil, Hughie Cecil, Clarence Cecil, Lewis Watson, Henry Vogt, Raymond Geitz, Raymond Stephan, Karl Naumann, Walter Naumann, Burton A. Laylin, Earl McLaughlin, Paul Baatz, Virian Eshman, Ralph Wagner, Edwin Ritter, Howard Davis, Melville Paul, Willis Shaffer, Abel Ledger, Willie Eisenbrei, Howard Snyder, Robert O'Neal, Albert Lynn, Otis Heckendorn, Clarence Moore, Howard Fox, Clarence Oliver, Edward Brown, Harold Grau.

## NEARBY TOWNS.

### ELTON.

Elton, Jan. 4.—William Kipfer and William Evert were in Beach City Tuesday on business.

Clint McFarren has contracted for a farm north of Canal Fulton.

Harvey McFarren returned to Westerville Wednesday.

Mr. Hurst, of Orrville, is buying hay in this community.

A party of surveyors is taking the level of the grounds adjoining the new railroad line.

S. W. Ricksecker made a trip to Beach City last Friday.

The McFarren school will hold literary exercises Friday evening, January 5, at the school house.

### Public Sale.

I will sell at public auction on premises, known as the George Williamson farm, two and one-half miles east of North Lawrence, one mile west of Newman, and four and one-half miles northwest of Massillon, on January 10, the following property: Five head work horses, 9 head cows, 2 fat hogs, binder, hay ladder, 2 two-horse wagons, feed grinder, drill, land roller, plows, harness, incubator and brooder combined, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 12:30 sharp.

W. C. SEAW.

Impure blood runs you down—makes you an easy victim for organic diseases. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood—cures the cause—builds you up.

## FREDERICK'S WAR BILL

Barbara Freitchie's Town Asks Government Relief.

### HELD UP BY GENERAL J. A. EARLY

He Exacted \$200,000 From the Maryland City—Ship Subsidy Bill as a Buffer—Called Down by Justice Harlan.

Washington, Jan. 3.—[Special.]—There is a suspicion that the ship subsidy bill will be used as a "buffer" in the senate for some time to come and that among other things which will be pushed aside is the joint statehood bill. It is true that the subsidy bill has not received the sanction of the steering committee, that powerful organization in the senate which determines what legislation shall have precedence, nor has the consent of Senator Beveridge, the champion of the statehood bill, been obtained to any programme which would leave his measure on the side track, but Senator Gallinger, ever alert and fully as industrious as Beveridge, has had the shipping bill reported and made the unfinished business. Among the earnest supporters of the shipping bill are senators who would vote for the joint statehood measure, but they prefer the former to the latter and, with the opponents of the statehood bill, may be able to keep it in the background for a time.

### Powerful Support.

Were it not for the general understanding that the statehood bill has the support of the president it would be an easy matter to predict that it would fail. For many years congress has been surfeited with this statehood talk when as a matter of fact the public generally has had very little interest one way or another in the subject. It has been freely acknowledged that Oklahoma and Indian Territory ought to be admitted, but the opposition to Arizona and New Mexico, either separately or jointly, as a state has been very strong. Congress has become tired of the whole matter. If Arizona and New Mexico could be eliminated from the proposition we would have one new state in a week or two, but with the support of the executive, which is an important factor in legislation, the two state bill is bound to be with us for some weeks. At the same time the fact that men have become weary of the statehood discussion may operate to keep the shipping bill before the senate even if it cannot finally pass either the senate or house.

### Barabara Freitchie's Town.

Two hundred thousand dollars for Frederick, the home of Barbara Freitchie—that is what Representative Pearce of Maryland thinks this city of Maryland should have to reimburse the town for the money which Jubal A. Early exacted in the year 1864. In the preamble to a bill which Mr. Pearce has introduced for this purpose it is recited that the authorities of the city were compelled to pay this amount to avert destruction and pillage. The town still carries a bonded debt created to pay this sum to the Confederates. The allegation is also made that Maryland was unable to defend this little city on the Monocacy because the United States had "appropriated the home defense forces" and "transferred them beyond the limits and control of the state."

### Supreme Court Etiquette.

They are sticklers for forms and etiquette in the supreme court. Recently a lawyer was introduced for admission to the bar, and instead of arising to be presented he remained sitting. Mr. Justice Harlan, in the absence of Chief Justice Fuller, was presiding and quickly noticed that the lawyer was not showing proper respect.

"Has the gentleman arrived in the city?" sternly asked the justice.

Red of face and covered with confusion, the candidate popped to his feet.

"He is here," said Justice Harlan.

"Let him be sworn."

That lawyer will not soon forget his experience in the supreme court.

### Wants Memorial Parks.

Senator Martin and some of the Virginia representatives want memorial parks created where several sanguinary contests were fought during the civil war. Bills of this kind have been pending for a number of sessions, but there is a disinclination just now to create any more military parks, although it would seem that as Virginia was the scene of so many battles a memorial park should be created or some other course taken to commemorate them.

### Sulzer For Alaska.

Alaska has no delegate, but the big territory has an earnest friend in William Sulzer, the energetic New York representative. He is always looking out for Alaska's interests and has a number of bills pending which will be for the benefit of Alaska if passed. Few men in the house have a better knowledge of the needs of the territory than Sulzer, as he makes a lengthy trip there every summer.

### Hale's Predecessor.

I heard Senator Hale refer to his predecessor the other day, and does it not seem strange to think that his predecessor was Hannibal Hamlin, elected as vice president on the ticket with Lincoln in 1860? Hamlin was returned to the senate after he had been refused a renomination in 1864 and served until 1881, when Hale was elected. It is a long look backward, and yet Hale is one of the strongest men of the senate at the present time, a man whose intellect is clear and whose statesmanship is unchallenged, a peer in the greatest legislative body of the world.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

## DROPPED DEAD IN CANTON.

Well Known Citizen the Victim of Heart Disease.

Canton, Jan. 3.—Former Councilman Lorenzo M. Killian, one of the best known residents of the city, dropped dead in his barn at his home in South Market street, Wednesday morning. He was 45 years of age and leaves a widow and family. Mr. Killian was a portly man and it is supposed that his death was due to heart disease. One of his daughters is absent from the city on her wedding tour.

\$50,236.42 IS IN TREASURY.

Auditor Douglass is Balancing Up His Books.

## COMPLETING YEAR'S RECORD.

The Amounts in the Various Funds Have Not Been Figured Up, but Will be in a Few Days

The city of Massillon closed the year with a cash balance of \$50,236.42, as is shown by the financial report of City Auditor Douglass, ending December 31. One year ago the records were closed up for the twelve months with a balance of \$38,127.31. The increase in this year's balance is due in a measure to the fact that many of the assessments were paid in full instead of permitting the city to wait a term of months and even years for the full amount. The persons assessed thus avoid paying interest.

Auditor Douglass has not completed in detail the financial transactions of the year but an estimate, which should be very near the exact figures, may be obtained from the report made at the end of November and the separate report for the month of December.

The actual receipts for December were \$5,227.94, making the total receipts for the month \$73,275.96, as a balance was carried over to the December accounts of \$68,048.02.

The expenses for December were \$23,510.86, leaving a balance for the month of \$49,765.60. This amount is less an outstanding pay-in order for \$25.67 which would make \$49,739.93. To this should be added outstanding warrants for \$496.49, making up the total given at the beginning as the sum shown to be available to the city by Auditor Douglass' books.

The balance in the sinking fund is \$23,578.75 and the interest, which as yet has not been computed. Auditor Douglass is now at work on a collection of figures that would discourage most any one. Gradually he is obtaining balances and in a few days will be able to tell the amount available in every fund. The receipts for the year to December 1 were \$264,810.30, and the expenses to the same date were \$196,762.28.

## A SUIT IS FILED.

The Massillon Bridge Company is Made the Defendant.

A dispatch from Fremont, Sandusky county, says that H. L. Stewart, an attorney and taxpayer of Huron county, has filed a suit against the Massillon Bridge Company to recover \$501,289 for bridges alleged to have been illegally sold in Huron county. Mr. Stewart is an attorney at Norwalk and has been associated with Frank S. Monnett in bringing suits against bridge companies in Ohio during the past few months.

A representative of the Massillon Bridge Company said Wednesday that the company sells its product to agents and the agents sell to county commissioners and township trustees. The agent named in the suit is Henry Hughes, of Huron county.

## Glasses Worn

For Result ...in

Perfect Vision Head-Ease Eye-Ease Straight-Eyes Returned Health

Hawver, GRADUATE OPTICIAN

\*Statistics show that fully 75 per cent. of functional nervous diseases are caused by eye-strain.

## STATE BANK ELECTION.

Z. T. Shoemaker, President; W. L. Bechtel, Cashier.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the State bank was held in the banking rooms in West Main street, on Tuesday, when the following directors were chosen: Z. T. Shoemaker, Cyrus Stoner, J. D. Wetter, W. L. Bechtel, J. J. Weiler, Albert Ellery, W. A. Pletzcker, Leander Graber, Daniel Hemperly. They organized by electing Z. T. Shoemaker president and W. L. Bechtel cashier. W. S. Spidle and F. A. Vogt were elected by the stockholders to examine the condition of the bank at various times throughout the year.

Advertisers who use THE INDEPENDENT hear from it.

My Hair is Extra Long

Feed your hair; nourish it; give it something to live on. Then it will stop falling, and will grow long and heavy. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only hair-food you can buy. For 60 years it has been doing just what we claim it will do. It will not disappoint you.

"My hair used to be very short. But after using Ayer's Hair Vigor a short time it began to grow and now it is fourteen inches long. This seems a splendid result to me after being almost without any hair."—MRS. J. H. FISKE, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of SANSAPARILLA, PILLS, CHERRY PECTORAL.

## MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is correct daily:

Country butter, per lb.	25
Creamery butter	25
Eggs, per dozen	30
Chickens, spring, lb dressed	15
New Cabbage, per head	8-10
Lettuce, per lb.	15
Onions, per bushel	40
Potatoes, per bushel	90

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb.	22-24
Eggs, per dozen	25
Chickens, live, per lb.	9
Chickens, spring, dressed	12-14
Onions, dressed	10
Potatoes, per bushel	40
Live Pork	42
Dressed Pork	64

GRAIN MARKETS. Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	52
Oats	22-23
Corn	60

Following are the selling prices:

Fo. baled, per hundred	65
Straw, per hundred	50
Shelled corn, per bushel	75
Oats, per bushel	88
Corn	60
Hay, loose, per ton	35-40

For Over Sixty Years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SCALDING SOAP has been used for children's clothing. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

## How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of Sarah E. Bowman late of Stark County, Ohio deceased.

Dated the 4th day of December 1905.

SARAH E. BOWMAN, MARY E. BOWMAN.

## DR. KUTCHIN

EX. U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON, State of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.



## CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats no acute diseases, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he has cured. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases, such as Blindness, Deafness, and a Large Number of Invalids for Life. Now they see and hear, and many are on the high road to health. He has cured all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System. Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swindling, Paralysis, Neuritis, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., and, in fact, all long-standing and chronic diseases. All surgical operations performed.

## EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that Dr. Kutchin is stopping at a place, crowds gather to consult him, and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that he has cured so many cases of chronic diseases, and that he is a specialist in the treatment of all chronic diseases. It is a wonderful gift for anyone to possess, and Dr. Kutchin's diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country. He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz., he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

## HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate lady or child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

## MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhea, Leucorrhea, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostate, Varicose, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Complete cure guaranteed and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed in cases curable. No risk incurred.

## DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as have baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies. Dr. Kutchin quickly cures Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polypoid. Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

## A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had a whole life of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which few have. After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and graduating with the highest honors, he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession, has traveled extensively for the purpose of perfecting himself, and has been successful in curing many cases of chronic diseases. Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea, expending thousands of dollars in improving every advantage within his reach, and devoting the best years of his life to becoming thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

## LATEST DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, we do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

## FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of false modesty the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the numerous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce, and their pernicious effect on their health. Dr. Kutchin has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being the most successful and celebrated specialist for the treatment and cure of these afflictions. All who consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

## DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless they are speedily cured. Your case may now be perfectly curable, but remember, every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is the time to act, the future may be too late. Free Examination of the Urine.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopic examination. Persons who are afflicted with chronic diseases, and who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor. Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent O. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with Dr. Kutchin is free of charge. All letters should be addressed to Dr. Kutchin, and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. Take warning from the thousands who have been cured, and who are now enjoying perfect health. The whole course of treatment is furnished from one office, or at the residence of the patient, if desired.

## CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Jan 11, 1906

ORRVILLE, NATIONAL HOTEL, TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

Consultation, examination and advice FREE.

Return visits made every twenty-eight days. ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. R. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS O.